P & O
WHISKY IS
10 YEARS OLD.
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OF ALL DEALERS.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,078—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, OCTOBER, 25, 1900.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

ESTABLISHED 1818.
PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1900.
* PENINSULAR	5287	T. Leigh	27th Oct.
M.L. CHINA	7912	T. S. Angus	3rd Nov.
* ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	10th ,,
M.L. EGYPT	7912	C. F. Preston	17th ,,
* PENINSULAR	5247	T. Leigh	24th ,,
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	1st Dec,
* ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	8th ,,
M.L. PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler	15th ,,
* CALEDONIA	7358	E. H. Gordon	22nd ,,
M.L. SOBRAON	7382	L. M. Wibmer	29th ,,

The steamers marked M.L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of Sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 29th September, 1900.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on
HABSBURG	R. Mitis	4,016	1st Nov., 1900.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,194	1st Dec. 1900.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 375.	Rs. 150.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID AND FIUME.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail
GISELA	F. Mosca	4,253	In Jan., 1901.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 960.	Rs. 575.
Available for 12 months	,, 1,080.	,, 625.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
GISELA	F. Mosca	4,253	25th Oct, 1900,

A Primage of 10 per cent. is collected on all Passages.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 22nd Oct., 1900.

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GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,

GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *via* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on Application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates,

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THOS. COOK AND SON.

BANKERS, PASSENGER AND FORWARDING AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. Mail and all other Steamers, including Non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SECOND SALOON accommodation by P. & O. at favourable Rates, and special attention to the Selection of Berths and Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued from any Railway Stations in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS allowing breaks of journey at all places of interests.

SPECIAL REDUCTIONS to Missionaries and Retired Officials.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at Bombay, Calcutta, London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Venice, Genoa, Marseilles, Paris, Colombo and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.

REDUCED FARES for Missionaries and Government Officials to Europe via China and America.

PASSENGERS' BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured against theft and all risks.

PACKAGES of every description stored and shipped as cargo to all Ports at Lowest Rates.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and amounts placed on DEPOSIT for FIXED PERIODS or to be available for HOME REMITTANCE.

LOANS granted against approved security.

DRAFTS issued and REMITTANCES made.

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STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, DIVIDENDS, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Agency Business transacted.

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SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,695 tons, on the 26th October, at 2 p. m., or later on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR COAST AND KARACHI.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 30th October, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porbundar, and Cutch Mandvie, (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, at 10 a.m., on the 25th October, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Bussreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, AND LAMU.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 29th October.

FOR KARACHI, SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA, AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "SCINDIA," 2,729 tons, on or about 9th November.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "MERKARA," 3,099 tons, on or about 27th October.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents,
Bombay, 23rd October, 1900.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged and best available Berths secured at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O. and all other Steamers, FREE OF CHARGE for COMMISSION.

LATEST LIST of SAILINGS, Fares and full information furnished by return of post on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers Travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

EVERY ASSISTANCE rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

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CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
INDUS	6,357	Duchatean	25th Oct., 1900.
SYDNEY	4,232	Aubert	22nd Nov., 1900.
ANNAM	6,208	Poydonot	20th Dec., 1900.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "OCEANIEN," 4,259 tons, Captain ..... to sail on or about the 15th Nov. 1900.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

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REVISED PRICES.

	Gold. Rs.	Silver Rs.	Steel & Nickel Rs.
With Turnpin Side	60	38	16
With Single Temple	50	24	11
With Cur	50	24	16
Folders or Pince-Nez	50	24	16

SPECTACLES AND FOLDERS FITTED WITH MARCKS AND CO'S.

Finest quality PEBBLES, at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 for Steel.

Our new "Movilete" Frame which has gained universal admiration

THROUGHOUT INDIA IS WORTH INSPECTING.

Our Celebrated Violet Tinted Sun Glare and Dust Glasses, strongly recommended by all the leading men.

Gold.	Silver.	Nickel.	Steel.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
60	25	12	5

NOTICE.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to all REPAIRS which are executed with the greatest precision and least possible delay. Oculist's prescriptions CAREFULLY PREPARED.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

VITAL POWER.

MANY THOUSANDS of men suffer from enervating weaknesses, and cannot find a cure for them. I say to such sufferers; write to me; and I will show you a recently discovered means (simple and certain) by which you can be relieved of your sufferings. It will only cost you a penny for postage, and it will cure all the undermentioned diseases, as well as those peculiar ailments which invariably accompany NERVOUS DISORDERS of all kinds. If you suffer from Exhausted Vitality, Loss of Energy Weakness, Despondency, Premature Decay, Varicocle, Brain Fag, Nervousness, Blotches on the Skin, Dimness of Sight, Melancholy, Loss of Memory, Noises in the Ears, Kidney, or Liver Complaints, or any disease of the Urinary Organs, do not fail to send a stamped addressed envelope to:—GEORGE WRIGHT, Esq., Colne House, Rembrandt Road Lee, London S.E. (Name this paper).

TREACHER AND CO.'S WHISKIES.

OLD—MELLOW—WELL-MATURED

	Special Cash Rates. Rs.	A.	Ordinary Rates. Rs.	A.
HIGHLAND MALT	26	0	29	0
OLD GLENLIVET	24	0	27	0
OLD IRISH	26	0	29	0
LIQUEUR	32	8	36	8
TREACHER & CO'S SPECIAL WHISKEY	23	8	26	8

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

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A LARGE AND ASSORTED COLLECTION.

REAL FRENCH AND SPANISH GUITARS

NEAPOLITAN MANDOLINES,

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DETAILED PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

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THE "LIGHT OF ASIA" BRAND,

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THE INDIAN ARMY SERIES.

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Price Rs. 25-0 per 1,000.

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H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, &c., &c.

The Highest Awards given for Biscuits to any English House have been made to HUNTLEY & PALMERS "for Excellence of Quality" at all the leading International Exhibitions.

HUNTLEY & PALMERS
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CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES.

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BEST VALUE AND

LARGEST SELECTION IN THE TRADE.

HAVING just cleared a large Consignment of Racing Watches and having a large Stock on hand, we have decided to offer our well-known Time-keepers during the present Racing Season at the Special Cash Rates quoted below.

Each Watch possesses all the most recent improvements in this branch of Horology, rendering them absolutely reliable in their action, giving accurate registration to within one-fifth of a second.

The starting, stopping, and fly-back action being regulated by the action of one button, enables the Watch to be used with one hand only, and to be started and stopped while in the pocket when desired.

Every watch is carefully tested and regulated before leaving our hands, and carries a two years' guarantee.

GOLD.

In strong Crystal Face, Gold Case	Rs.	162
With Minute Recorder	,,	199

NICKEL.

Crystal Face, with Minute Recorder	,,	81
Chronograph, only without Watch Movement	,,	28

SILVER.

In strong Silver Double Crystal Face Case, having Time on one side and Chronograph on reverse	Rs.	63
With Minute Recorder, Crystal Face	,,	85 8
Half Hunting	,,	91 8

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FREE DELIVERY ANY RAILWAY STATION IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY, TO ANY OTHER STATION IN INDIA ONE ANNA EXTRA PER POUND.

PURE or FRENCH, ROASTED and GROUND in tins from 10 Annas to Rs. 1-2 per pound.

DON'T FORGET,

That you pay a higher price for the raw article than we can grow it at,
That there is a natural loss of 20 per cent. weight in roasting,
That you cannotcheck the proportion of Roasted to Raw Coffee,
That sometimes your Coffee is burnt in roasting,
That sometimes it is under-roasted,
That your Butler will have some of it,
That by buying it ready roasted and weighed you avoid all these causes of loss,
That you get a better article,
That there is no handling, all is done by Machinery,
Therefore all householders should buy their Coffee ready for use from

THE UNITED COFFEE GROWERS' CO., LD.,
[CAPITAL 2 LAKHS.]

With every Tin guaranteed. COIMBATORE, Southern India.
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BECK & CO.'S KAISER BREWERY KEY MARK PILSENER BEER.

LIGHT, PURE, WHOLESOME.

NONE GENUINE EXCEPT WHEN THE LABLES BEAR THE WORDS,

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AN ILLUSTRATED REVIEW AND RECORD NEWS

THE MOST ATTRACTIVE AND INTERESTING PICTORIAL PAPER FOR

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"In every respect it is a credit to English pictorial journalism."—"Daily Telegraph."
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"It is not equalled by any of the new illustrated papers."—"Public Opinion."
"The ST. JAMES'S BUDGET is now as near perfection as possible."—"Sunday Times.
"Several lengths ahead of all its competitors.'—"Staffordshire Advertiser."
"It is, in a fuller and more complete sense, an illustrated 'newspaper' than any of the pictorial weeklies can claim to be."—"Newcastle Daily Chronicle."
"Illustrated journalism has up to the present reached its highest point of artistic and literary excellence in the ST. JAMES'S BUDGET."—"Kendal and County News."
"Will hold its own against any of the illustrated weeklies."—"Piccadilly.

The ST. JAMES'S BUDGET will be sent direct from the Office to any part of India or our Colonies for 27s. per annum, including Postage. A Special Foreign Edition, printed on thin paper, the Le supplied at 22s. 6d. per annum. *All* Subscriptions are payable in Advance, and should be addressed to H. E. MAYOGUNN, "St. James's Budget" Office, 15, Dorset-street, London, E.C.

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COMPLETE PLANTS A SPECIALTY.

C. WHITTAKER & CO., LIMITED,
ACCRINGTON, ENGLAND.

Telegraphic Address—"BRICKS," ACCRINGTON. Codes—"A B C" and "ENGINEERING."

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo arrived per S. S. "INDUS," from COLOMBO, the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN are hereby informed that she is landing her Cargo in the Prince's Dock, Shed No. C. All Claims for Damages, &c., must be sent in the Office within eight days after the discharge of Cargo, otherwise they will not be entertained. Goods on Survey will be attended to every morning.

O. RUINAT,
Agent.

Bombay, 24th October, 1900.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

WEEK END SPECIAL EXPRESS TRAIN FOR NERAL, KHANDALA AND LONAULI.

ON SATURDAY next, the 27th October, 1900, a SPECIAL EXPRESS TRAIN for NERAL, KHANDALA and LONAULI will leave Victoria Terminus and on MONDAY next, the 29th October, 1900, a return, Express Train will leave Lonauli for Victoria Terminus as under :—

ON SATURDAY, 27th October, 1900.	H. M.	ON MONDAY, 29th October, 1900.	H. M.
Victoria Terminus, Bombay	D 15 25	Lonauli	D 7 15
Neral	A 16 39 / D 16 44	Khandala	A 7 24 / D 7 27
Khandala	A 18 16 / D 18 19	Neral	A 8 52 / D 8 55
Lonauli	A 18 31	Victoria Terminus, Bombay	A 10 10

Passengers and Luggage will be booked at ordinary Fares and Rates.

Intending Passengers should register their seats at the Victoria Terminus in due time.

The load of the ordinary Poona Passenger (2-30) on Saturday will probably be limited, and inconvenience will be avoided if this Special Trains are made use of.

A. MUIRHEAD,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, the 24th of October, 1900.

MR. EDGAR FAULKNER,

ORGANIST and CHOIRMASTER, St. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL, BOMBAY, late Organist of All Saints' Cathedral, Allahabad; Officiating Organist in 1899, St. Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta; Pupil of Dr. Arnold, Winchester Cathedral; and of the late Mr. CHARLES VICTOR, of the Carl Rosa Opera Co.

IS OPEN TO RECEIVE PUPILS for the ORGAN, PIANO, HARMONY, and particularly for the CULTIVATION of the VOICE.

Candidates prepared for Trinity College, London.

Results of private pupils for 1900 : 18 passed the Theoretical Examination, two gaining maximum marks; 2 passed the Teachers' or Higher Examination, one gaining the Associateship of the College; 4 in the Senior and 3 in the Intermediate Grade.

Classes taught Harmony and Singing on special terms.

For terms, apply to

MR. EDGAR FAULKNER,
Care of the Rev. F. N. Hill,
Waudby Road,
Bombay.

R. H. HALL & CO.,

EDINBURGH, LEITH, AND LONDON.

HEAD OFFICE; 11, HART STREET, MARK LANE, LONDON, ENGLAND.

TELEGRAMS AND CABLES :—"ECOSSAISE, LONDON."

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OLD FASHIONED HIGHLAND

MALT WHISKIES

PURE AND MATURE.

As supplied to Royalty, H. B. M. Army, Navy and Medical Staff Corps, Officers, Clubs, etc., Home and Abroad.

The production from the finest highland Malts distilled in the highlands of Scotland, bottled there only after thorough maturation in Wood. Every cork, capsule, label and case bears our brand, name and quality mark, without which we do not guarantee the contents. Always shipped direct from H. I. M Bonded Warehouse, Scotland.

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA,

CROFT, MODY & CO.,
BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR CAPITALISTS.

Sale in Bombay of Valuable Landed Properties at Kandewadi, Girgaum Back Road, and at Bassein.

In the High Court of Judicature at Bombay.

Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction. Suit No. 402 of 1896.

Harischand Mukund, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Kandewady, outside the Fort of Bombay.....Plaintiff.

vs.

(1) Harischandra Anandrao Talcherker, Executor of Luxmibai, widow of Rao Bhadoor Mukund Ramchandraji, residing at Parel, outside the Fort; (2) Raghoonath Mukund, and (3) Vinaek Mukund, sons of the said Mukund Ramchandraji, residing at Bandra, and (4) Vasudev Mukund, son of the said Mukund Ramchandraji, residing at Kandewady, out side the Fort; (5) Tarabai, daughter of the said Mukund Ramchandraji, and (6) Krishnabai, daughter of the said Mukund Ramchandraji, the latter a minor, by her guardian aditem Luxmibai, widow of Rao Bahadoor Mukund Ramchandra, and (7) Soondrabai, widow of Vishwanath Mukund, the deceased son of Mukund Ramchandraji, also a minor by her guardian ad litem Hari Daji Master, all residing at Kandewady, outside the Fort of Bombay.....Defendants.

In pursuance of the directions contained in the orders made in the above suit and bearing dates the 27th day of November, 1899, and 3rd day of September, 1900, respectively, the following three immoveable properties will be sold by Public Auction by Messrs. Mehrjee, Johnston & Co., by order of N. C. Macleod, Esq., Receiver, appointed in the above suit, on the respective dates and hours mentioned below.

LOT No. 1.
(Kandewady Property).

To be sold on the premises, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th November, 1900, at 4 p.m.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuage tenement or dwelling house and stable standing thereon, formerly forming a portion of the land or cart, known as Puttack Wady and of the Cocoanut Plantation thereof situate, lying and being on the northern side of Kandewady Lane in Girgaum, Without the Fort walls of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 636 squre yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows : that is to say, on or towards the north by the property formerly belonging to Janardhan Raghoonath Bhat, and now of Anandrao Gopinath; on or towards the south by the said Kandewady Lane, on or towards the east by the a public lane called "Sadashiv street," and on or towards the west by the property of Goolam Samio Jotakar, and which said land and premises are registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old No. 299, new No. 2227, old Survy No. 536 and now Survey No. 780J and by the Collector of Assessment under D Ward No. 393 and Street No. 16, and now in the occupation of the plaintiff Harischandra Mukund and the defendant Vasudeo Mukund, and the tenants of the said Receiver.

LOT No. 2.
At Girgaum Back Road.

To be sold on the premises, on THURSDAY, the 8th November, 1900, at 4 p.m.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the message tenement, dwelling-house or bungalow and outhouses thereto attached standing thereon, situate lying and being on the south side of Girgaum Back Road, outside the Fort, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,995 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows : that is to say, on or towards the east by the property formerly of the late Mukundrao Ramchandra and now of Raghoonath Mukund, on or towards the west by a public passage called Benam Hall Lane, on or towards the north by the said Girgaum Back road, and or towards the south by the property formerly of Sir Dinshaw Manockji Petit and now of Madhowdas Raghoonathdas, and which said land and premises are registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 52 and 207 and Collector's New Nos. 483 and 2075, old Survey Nos. 577-576, new Survey Nos. 7911 and 6/1910, and by the Collector of Assessment under D Ward No. 1335, Street No, 202, and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Receiver, Mr. N. C. Macleod.

LOT No. 3.
(Bassein Property).

To be sold at the Auctioneers' Rooms, on FRIDAY, the 9th November, 1900, at 4 p.m.

All those three several places or parcels of land or ground, formerly numbered as below, now formed into one piece or parcel of land or ground known as "Luxmi Baug" and now assessed under Survey Nos. 50, 51, and 98, together with the messuages, tenements or dwelling houses and other buildings standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Dhanvely near Bassein, in Pot Tookdi, Taluka Bassein, Zillah Thana, and bounded as follows : that is to say, on the east by the passage leading to Sandora near Bassein, on the west partly by a passage leading from the Bassein Station Road to Papdi near Bassein, compound of the Mahalaxmi Temple, property of Damodar Kisondas and partly by the property of Mayaram Nathoo Panday, on the north by the property of Rosey, widow of Simao Pascoal Pirel, and on the south partly by the Bassein Station Road and partly by the charitable land be longing to Mukund Ramchandra, and now in the possession of Janardhan Raghoba Sahani.

One piece numbered as follows in the Revenue Records of the Collector of Thana :—

No. 50, Pot No. 2, Acres 2 and Goonthas 25 3-4, Dhara Rs. 1-9-0.

Second piece numbered as follows in the Revenue Records of the Collector of Thana :—

No. 50, Pot No. 1, Acre 1 and Goonthas 7 1-4 Dhara Rs. 1-1-0.

Third piece numbered as follows in the Revenue Records of the Collector of Thana :—

No. 54, Pot Nos. 1, 2 and 3, Acres 2 and Goonthas 29 1-2 Dhara Rs. 2-6-0; No. 98, Pot No. 1, Goonthas 13, Dhara Rs. 1-8-0.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Tyabjee, Dayabhai & Co. Receiver's Attorneys or to the Undersigned,

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,

Bombay, 25th October, 1900.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re 1, each succeeding line, As 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

FOR PRESENTATION.—Silver mounted PHOTO FRAMES, English-made, Solid Sterling Silver Mounts in Artistic Chased and open work designs, a dozen patterns to choose from. Cabinet size, Rs. 15 to 25. Carte de Visite, Rs. 8 to 12.—MARCKS AND CO., LD., Bombay and Poona.

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YOU will find DRESSES WASHED and DYED just like new at DESAI and Co., No. 37, Bombay and Chandanwady High School, opposite the old shop. Look on the board DESAI and Co., only.

ENLARGEMENTS up to LIFE SIZE made in Various styles, with high class finish, without losing tone, likeness, and character, by RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS, Photographers by Royal Warrant to H I M the Queen Empress of India, Bombay and Secunderabad.

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ON VIEW.—Auction Sale of Millinery, Toys, Shop Furniture, etc., of Mr. Mecvajt Ahmedbhoy in Meadows Street, to be SOLD on FRIDAY, the 26th and SATURDAY, the 27th instant, at 2 p.m.

BONA-FIDE AUCTION SALE of Mr. Nigel F. Paton's Valuable Furniture, etc., at Mount Nepean Road, Malabar Hill, TO-DAY, at 1 p.m.

SINGING LESSONS.—The perfect Art of Vocalization taught by MADAME SCHULTZ at own and Pupils' residences.—Apply 5, Colaba Causeway.

WANTED AT ONCE, a first class MARINE ENGINEER. Apply to Messrs. COWASJEE DINSHAW BROS, 23 Medow Street, Fort.

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ASSETS EXCEED .....Rs. 11,05,82,460
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This Old Established Society grants Policies with Capitalised Profits at the following LOW RATES of premiums :—

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	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	143 1 0	25	197 8 0	25	198 7 0
30	156 6 0	30	209 8 0	30	223 10 0
35	172 11 0	35	224 10 0	35	252 0 0
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Specially MODERATE PREMIUMS are charged for ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES payable at a stipulated age or at death if it should happen sooner.

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25	11 8 0	25	15 7 0	25	13 13 0
30	12 12 0	30	16 6 0	30	15 0 0
35	14 3 0	35	17 13 0	35	19 1 0
40	15 1 0	40	20 1 0	40	23 10 0

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PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £330,000

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BRANCHES :

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Lahore, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Umritsar, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

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HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

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Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 20,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

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PAID UP CAPITAL..... .. 18,000,000
RESERVE FUND..... .. 8,000,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.

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INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

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FIXED DEPOSITS :—

9 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum,
2 years at 5½ per cent. per annum.
3 years at 6 per cent. per annum.

The Bank will also at the Head Office or at any of the Branches in India, transfer sums for DEPOSIT in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

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Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

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CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum upon the daily balances.

Apply for RULES to HEAD OFFICE or BRANCHES.

By Order of the Board,

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Oriental Buildings, Bombay, 1st May, 1900.

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THE GENERAL MANAGER,
PHILLIPS & Co. LD.,
Oriental Buildings, Bombay.

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BOMBAY.

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BOMBAY.
KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand, Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.

REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM, Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO., 65, Cornhill, London.

LONDON:
HENRY S. KING & CO.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons, and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer

VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.
BYCULLA BOMBAY.
ENAMELLING OF IRON.

LECTURE CLASSES on Enamelling and drawing will be OPENED at this Institute on TUESDAY, the 30th October, 1900. For particulars apply to the Principal.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Hon. Secretary.

WANTED.

WANTED

EMPLOYMENT, by a thoroughly experienced ROPEMAKER. 7 years Assistant Manager at Home and 5 years Manager in a large firm in India.

Address:—
"X. Y. Z."
Care of this Paper.

TO OFFICERS IN THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

WANTED, as CHAIRMAN of the Rangoon Port Trust, an Engineer of good business and administrative ability who has had considerable experience in port and river work. Age not exceeding 45 years.

Salary Rs. 2,000 a month, the Port Trust paying in addition the contribution for leave allowance.

The Chairman will be required to pay his own contribution for pension. Preference will be given to an officer who is prepared to stay for ten or fifteen years with the Port Trust.

Further particulars can be obtained by application to the undersigned.

Applications stating age and qualifications should be submitted through the Head of the Department concerned and should reach undersigned not later than 1st December next.

R. E. V. ARBUTHNOT,
Secretary to the Government of Burma, Rangoon.

TO LOVERS OF ART.

THE establishment in the "First City in Indian of a high class and fashionable Art Gallery, fitted up in the most approved and artistic style, where artists and their patrons can at all times meet to their mutual advantage, and to the advancement of Art itself, has been our desire for some years past; but the difficulties in the way of its fulfilment have been so great that the scheme has had to be abandoned—for the time being at least. We are persuaded that were we able to secure the influential support of those in high places and the help of lovers of Art in the Presidency, the Gallery would be a *fait accompli*. Another object of ours in wishing to form an Art Gallery is that we may be able to educate the native mind, and, by furnishing the people with an opportunity of viewing and comparing European work with the crude and absurd productions they have been accustomed to cultivate a refined and more artistic taste in them. Surely this worthy desire ought to have the encouragement it reserves from all true lovers of Art!

In submitting our new Catalogue to the public which can be obtained on application, we desire to place this object prominently before them, at the same time thanking them for the patronage and support they have already given us. It has enabled us to place the concern in some degree in as favoured a position as some of the leading Picture Dealers' establishments in London or Paris; so far, at least, as India is concerned.

A new feature, as will be seen in the present issue of the Catalogue, is that we have included all the different lines of business which we undertake in one and the same cover, whereas in former years they were printed in separate handbooks, leaflets, &c., necessitating a deal of needless repetition.

It has, therefore, been our endeavour to spare the public the tediousness of the task of looking through a number of separate prints for what they require, by compiling the present issue in as concise and handy a form as possible, adding to it an Index—a feature that was not possible to introduce in the former erratic sort of publications.

Of course, we are sensible of many defects in this our first venture: the principal one being the impossibility to embody in a trade catalogue a complete list of our stock of Engravings. We would, therefore, request those seeking any known engraving not enumerated herein to communicate with us.

We have, further, the pleasure of notifying our *clientele* of our removal into more spacious and conspicuous premises, the address of which we would ask them to kindly take particular note

Hoping for a continuance of the esteemed patronage and support of our customers, and the public in general.

D. B. DINSHAW & CO.,
BOMBAY FINE ART GALLERY,
ESPLANADE ROAD,
Opposite Bombay Club.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.
TRADE THERAPION MARK.

This successful and highly popular remedy, as employed in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Rostan, Jobert, Velpeau, and others, combines all the desiderata to be sought in a medicine of the kind, and surpasses everything hitherto employed.

THERAPION No. 1 in a few days only removes all discharges from the urinary organs, effectually superseding injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases. In dysentery, piles, irritation of the lower bowel, cough, bronchitis, asthma, and some of the more trying complaints of this kind, it will be found astonishingly efficacious, affording prompt relief where other well tried remedies have been powerless.

THERAPION No. 2 for impurity of the blood, scurvy, pimples, spots, blotches, pains and swellings of the joint —often mistaken for rheumatism—secondary symptoms disease of the bones, sore throat, and all diseases for which it has been too much a fashion to employ mercury, sarsaparilla, &c., to the destruction of the sufferer's teeth and ruin of health. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood, and thoroughly eliminates every poisonous matter from the body.

THERAPION No. 3 for nervous exhaustion, waste of vitality, harassing dreams, and all the distressing consequences arising from early error, excess, residence in hot, unhealthy climates, &c. It possesses surprising power in restoring strength and vigour to the debilitated.

THERAPION may be procured at 2/9 and 4/6 per package, of all the principal Chemists and Merchants throughout the World. In ordering, the purchaser should state which of the three numbers he requires, and observe above Registered Trade Mark, which is a fac-simile of the word "THERAPION" as it appears on the Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground), affixed to every genuine package by order of Her Majesty's Hon Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.

ENGLISH Tunes for Phœnix Organs are especially made to our order, and can be exchanged if not approved.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 p. c. & 2 bon.	1,340
Bank of Bengal	40,000	00	all	10 pr. ct.	1,220
Bank of Madras	£10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,020
Commercial Bank of India.	{10,000 / 15,000}	100	{100 / 75}	nil	65
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	1,00,000	66	all	3 pr. ct.	9
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	10 pr. ct.	£29 1-2
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	dol. 125	all	£1-10-0	1
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12 1-2	8 pr. ct.	300

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Advantage	70			Half yearly. Nil	
Alliance	1,500	1,100	all	0	190
Anglo-Indian	1,315			Nil	15
Assur Veerjee Mill Ltd.	In all 2000 Shares of which 1002 have been all lotted.	Rs. 500 each	Fully paid up	Rs. 25 12 1-2	om.
Aurangabad S. & M. Co., Ld. allary S.&.W. Co., Ld. (Bellary)		1,000	1,000		60
Barar Manfg Co., Ld	971	60	all	9 per ct.	1,000
Bombay United	2,750	550,000	200	12 1-2	170
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	90	1,000	1,000	Nil	350
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld	90	500	500	dvdRs 30	48
Britannia Mills	500	1,000	,000	d dRs.50	90
Bombay Woollen Manfg. Co. Ltd	1,000	1,000	1,000	d dRs.50	00
Central India	650	1,000	1,000	10 per ct.	1,009
China Mills Co. Ld.	1,000	500	50	dvdRs.50	1,910
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.30	450
Colm b a t o r e S. and W	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.25	660
Connaught Mills	5,000	100	00	9 pr ct.	1
Colaba Land & Mills	600	500	500	25	500
Currim b h o y Mills	4,000	700	...	Rs. 10	350
David Mill	80	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	350
Dhulia Ginning and Pressing Co., Ld.	1,400	500	500	dvdRs30	610
Dhun Mills	400	250	all	dvdRs20	260
Empress	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	100
Framjee Petit	2,100	500	500	Nil	250
Hindustan	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil	275
H i n g u n g h a t Mills	875	1,000	1,000	Nil	385
Howard and Bullough	700	500	500	40	670
Hope Mills	1,500	500	500	25	50
Hydershad	600	1,000	1,000	30	350
Imperial Cotton	700	1,000	1,000	30	1,150xd
Indian Manfg.	800	500	500	Nil	15
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	470
James Greaves	700	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs 50	400
Jaffer Alli	1,100	500	500	Nil	390
Jamshed Manufacturing Co	600	500	500	dvd Rs 20	220
Jewraj Balloo	1,800	250	250	dvd 5	130
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld	1,008	1,000	1,000	no dvd	425
Khandesh	3,430	1,000	1,000	20	30
Kamgaum Manfg. Co.	7,500	1,500	1,000	dvdRs65	70
Khatao M a c o kunjee	1,000	250	250	65	500xd
Krishna Mills Ld	1,218	500	...	dvdRs.22	570
Leopold	3,500	100	108	dvdRs10	158xd
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	30	140
Lakmidas Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs 30	560
Madras United	356	1,000	1,000	Rs 100	2,825
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	75
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	8,400	500	500	pr ct.	...
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	dvd40	1,830xd
Mohanlal K. Parekh G & Mfg. Co., Ld., Amaroti	300	100	115	dvdRs15	... 75
Mahalaxmee Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld	5,000	250	...	Nil	
Morarji Gocouldass	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvdRs35	1,025
Mysore S & M. Co., Ld	4,000	250	250	Nil	10.
adura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	...
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	ps 52
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Nil	240
Presidency Mills. Co.(Ld).	742	1,	1,000	Nil	560
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs30	560
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvdRs5	300
Saraswati Mills	1,250	500	500	Nil	50.
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvdRs20	500
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	175xd
Soondercas	750	1,000	1,000	Nil	360
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil	85
Southern Maharatta	1,312	250	250	Nil	245
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Nil	160
Standard Mills Co.	1,000	500	500	Nil	235
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	60
Swadeshi Mills	4,000	500	500	dvdRs22½	570
Sassoon and Allianee	3,000	500	500	Nil	325
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	
Union Mills Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	25
Venishunker Lukhmishunker Mill Co. Ld.	900	500	500	Nil	410xd
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	2
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Nil	300
Wadhwan City Ginning Pressing & Manufacturing Co., Ld.	400	50	all	dvdRs	

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	...	...	...
B. B. & C. I. R. Co. New £12 Shares	...	£10	...	...	...
Ahmedabad Prantej Ry.	500	00	...	5 pr. ct.	710
Tapti Valley Ry. Co.	600	500	...	4 pr. ct.	475

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly.	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	125	1,300xd
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	41
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs. 80	800
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dv Rs 20	160xd
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg. Co. Ld	550	250	250	25	275
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	Nil.	65
Breulee Cawnpore Press Co., Ld	500	200	200	dvdR30	165
Broach City Press Co., Ld	500	200	200	dv Rs 20	200xd
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	dvdRs 15	310
East India	350	1,000	1,000	125	1,325
English Press and Manfg	400	200	...	dvd Rs 9	60
Fort	150	8,300	500	dvd Rs20	650
Hindustan	300	500	500	dvd Rs40	425
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	dvd Rs35	340xd
Hingoli Press Co., Ld	700	100	100	Rs 17	125xd
Khangaum	240	450	450	dvdRs 80	450
Bahuva Press Co., Ld	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	22
Kotton G. and P. Co., Ld	300	500	500	53	55
Mercantile	600	125	125	dvd Rs 5	424
Mofussil Co	125	400	400	dvd Rs35	415
Munnar M	000	250	all	dvd Rs20	180
New Berar	00	500	500	dvd Rs50	550
New Indian	00	125	125	dv Rs12½	150
Prince of Wales	100	500	00	20	1 5
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	70	30	300xd
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	340xd
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	125	825
Sind	400	2,000	750	20	1775
Sora b Woollen Mills	200	250	250	Nil.	335
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	37	200	all	1	
Volkart	...	000	...	Rs 80	1040

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, alays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere a 1s. 1½d. per bottle

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 58m. Sun sets, 5h. 30m. High water, 0-2m., 11-49a. Low water, 4-49m., 5-42a. Municipal Corporation, 3 p. m. High Court Appellate Side, vacation sitting, 11 a.m.

A PARSEE ACCOUNTANT.—Mr. Hormusjee Framjee Major who passed his examination with honours last year under the new rules of the Government of India in the P. W. D. has been offered by the Accountant-General at Simla a post of accountant at Burma. This reflects credit on the part of the executives of the Accountancy Institute, Bombay, who moved into the matter to the Government.

DROWNED IN A QUARRY HOLE.—Mr. P. Byrne, the coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday, at Rowlee Hill Road, Matoonga, regarding the death of Oosman, a Mahomedan, aged about twenty years. The deceased was a servant in the employ of one Cassum Noormahomed, a merchant, who had been for the last six months residing in a mosque, at Rowlee Hill Road, Matoonga. The deceased who had been putting up with his master, used to bathe in a quarry-hole, situated on that road. On Sunday last Oosman went to the quarry-hole as usual and shortly after he was seen struggling in the water. As no assistance was forthcoming he sank. The hole was dragged by the police but without success. Yesterday morning, the body rose to the surface of the water, when it was removed. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death in accordance with the above facts.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	3	1	2
B Mandvi, Chukla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	1	1	20
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Panaswadi, Bhuleshwar Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	13	1	25
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalaxmi	1	0	10
Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	1	1	29
E Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	1	9
G Mahim and Worlee	0	0	7
Water Division	0	0	1
Non-resident and unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	3	12
Total	19	11	115
Total plague deaths to date	80,228	66,365	
Same date last year	20	10	106

PRESIDENCY PLAGUE RETURNS.

THE cases of plague and deaths therefrom reported to Government during the week ending October 12, were as follows:—

Cities.	Cases.	Deaths
Bombay	171	82
Poona (including Cantonment)	745	593
Districts.		
Surat	9	6
Thana	42	41
Nasik	186	170
Poona (excluding City)	54	41
Satara	15	5
Ahmednagar	3	2
Kolaba	0	4
Ratnagiri	1	1
Belgaum	497	348
Dharwar	122	103
Kanara	7	7
Political Agencies.		
Kathiawar	4	3
Kolhapur	101	83
Cutch	5	1
Total	1,984	1,499
Week ending 5th Oct	1,587	1,225
Total to date	405,028	317,321

Karachi, Ahmedabad, Panch Mahals, Kaira, Broach, Khandeish, Sholapur, Bijapur, Karachi (excluding City), Hyderabad (Sind), Shikarpur, Upper Sind frontier, Thar and Parkar, Mahi Kantha, Rewa Kantha, Palanpur, Savantvadi, Baroda territory, Dharampur, Sachin, Janjira, Akalkot, Aundh, Bhor, Savanur, and Aden were free during the week.

PLAGUE IN POONA.

THE following are the plague returns of the Poona City from 21st to 22nd instant:—

	Cases.	Deaths.
Shukurwar	9	8
Vetal	8	4
Ganj	4	4
Raviwar	8	10
Ganesh	1	2
Budhwar	10	8
Narayan	2	1
Bhavani	6	6
Shanvar	2	2
Nana	3	7
Raste	2	2
Kasba	5	5
Somwar	0	1
Mangalwar	2	1
Nihal	1	1
Unknown	1	0
Total mortality 68.	69	62

CHINA'S YELLOW PRESS.

So much is claimed for China's ancient civilisation, says the "China Mail," that we would not be surprised to learn that the Yellow Journalism which flourishes like a green bay tree in the States had its origin in the Middle Kingdom. The following translation from the Canton "Chung Hsi Pao" (China and Western News), of the 22nd August, serves to indicate, at any rate, that the Chinese journalist knows how to work up a sensation:—We have again and again notified in our paper that our forces have been engaged twenty or thirty times with the foreign troops about Peking and Tientsin, and have been repeatedly successful. This news is reliable. A Western telegram has been published stating that the Allied troops at Yangtsun had lost through drowning several thousands owing to the strategy of Li Ping-heng and Na Yu-a'un, who erected embankments (to dam up the river water) and then let the water out. We have now received a further telegram from our Shanghai correspondent. "On the 7th August the foreign troops lost 20,000-odd men by drowning, and by death in battle with our troops 8,000 or 9,000. The ardour of the foreign troops is much reduced. The nations are quite willing to seek peace. To this end America was selected, and limited to taking 2,000 troops, but unarmed, to encamp about nine miles from Peking, and the Chinese troops accompanying the foreign ministers out from the capital, the Americans would be allowed to escort them to Tientsin. Hereafter, if there is to be war, then we fight. If peace is desired, peace will be restored. If there is to be peace, it must, however, be in accordance with No. 25 of China's Regulations. What the terms of No. 25 Regulation are I will send you, so soon as I have ascertained them." This message was received on the 21st August. "We hear that an official telegram was received on the 20th to the same effect. The difference in the number of troops drowned, as given in the foreign telegram, is probably due to some concealment on their (the foreigner's) part. Judging from the severe defeat experienced by the foreigners, and the small remnant that is left of them, how can they expect to storm and enter our capital! Yesterday we translated a foreign telegram stating that the foreigners had entered Peking. We think that the severity and pain of the defeat (lit. wounds) inflicted has caused all to be desirous for a peace to be arranged. Hence China at length assented that a limited number of foreigners should enter the capital to protect the Legation Ministers. We also hear that, although our troops have gained this great victory, it has been impossible to avoid alarming the Court. Preparations were, therefore, made against the unexpected, and so on the 10th August the two Courts (i.e., of Emperor and Empress Dowager) consented to leave the capital for Mutaishan to stay there till peace has been restored. Mutaishan has an Imperial Lodge, hence its selection (in North Shansi). We shall be pleased to publish further good news as it is received."

PROFESSOR RICHARD.

Professor Richard begs to inform the suffering public that his numerous private registered patients require all his time for professional scientific services, therefore for a time he cannot see his way clear to accept under his scientific cure third class fee patients. A 13-page interesting pamphlet will be given free on application or sent free by post.

First personal enquiring consultation free of charge. Hours 7 a.m. to 5 p.m. Ash Lane, near Currency Bank, Bombay.

THE MURDERED DIPLOMATISTS.

CHINESE IMPERIAL SACRIFICES.

THE following Imperial decrees have been published by the Empress Dowager:—

(1) We have already expressed our deep regret and sympathy for the death of the late Baron von Ketteler, Minister of the Great German Empire to this Court, at the time of his murder by soldiers in Peking. Now as we recall to mind the urbanity, courtesy and firmness of the late Minister in his relations with our Government, ever since his arrival in China, we feel all the more the loss we have suffered (from his premature death) and we, therefore, hereby bestow upon him an Imperial funeral sacrifice before his remains and command the Grand Secretary K'un Kang (Manchu) to proceed on date of his receipt of this decree at once to perform the said Imperial funeral sacrifices and to pour out a libation before the remains on our behalf. Furthermore, when the late Baron von Ketteler's coffin is started on its way to his native country we hereby command the Viceroys of Chihli and the Liangkiang provinces, in their capacity of Imperial Commissioners of the Peiyang and Nanyang Administration, to take all precautions for the safe transportation of the said remains through their respective jurisdictions. And finally, when the late Minister's remains shall have reached Germany, we further command Lu Hai-huan' Junior Vice-President of the Board of Revenue and our Minister to the Court of Berlin, to proceed forthwith and perform another Imperial funeral sacrifice before the said remains, pouring forth a libation on our behalf, as a true mark of our constant desire never to forget the duties we owe to a friendly State.

PUNISHMENT FOR THE INSTIGATORS OF THE RECENT TROUBLES.

(2) The present war having resulted in extrordinary complications it has led us to seek for the reason thereof as it was not the Throne which had originated this policy. We find now that we have owed all this to the encouragement and protection given by certain Princes and high Ministers to Boxer rebels and ruffians inciting them to commit excesses and open hostilities against friendly States, thereby bringing sorrow and trouble upon our Imperial ancestors who handed down the Empire to us and compelling us to seek refuge in carts in flight.

We, the Emperor, of course, cannot free ourself from blame in this matter, but when we consider that we owe all these troubles to certain Princes and high Ministers owing to their having been guilty of sidering up hostilities without cause or reason, we feel that they indeed deserve all the punishment due them in proportion to their various degrees of guilt and we propose therefore to add a degree to the punishment of each. We hereby commend that Tsai Hsun, Prince Chuang, 1st order; Fu Ching, Prince Yi, 1st Order; Prince Tsai Lien and Prince Tsai Ying, 3rd Order, be cashiered of their titles of nobility and official ranks and posts; that Tsai Ch'i, Prince Tuan 2nd Order, be leniently dealt with and only cashiered of all his official posts and handed over to the Imperial Clan Court for the determination of the severest penalties, with stoppage of his allowances and salary as a Prince; and that Duke Tsai Lan and Ying Nien, President of the Court of Censore, be handed to the Boards concerned for the determination of the severest penalties. Further, let the Assistant Grand Secretary and President of the Board of Civil Appointments, Kang Yi, and Chao Shu-ch 'iao, President of the Board of Punishments, be both handed to the Court of Censors for the determination of adequate penalties. This is meant as a warning to all. We, the Emperor, having received the great responsibilities of Empire from our Imperial Ancestors, our chief duty should be the welfare of the Empire and our relations with the outside world at large. Before this chief duty all else must be sacrificed and become of secondary care. Hence when Princes and high Ministers fail in their duty to the Throne and have brought punishment on themselves, we cannot protect them from suffering the consequences of their own misdeeds—a sentiment which must be felt also by our officials and people throughout the Empire.

IMPERIAL FUNERAL RITES FOR THE LATE SUGIYAMA.

An Imperial decree is issued expressing deep regret at the untimely death of the late Sugiyama, Chancellor of the Japanese Legation in Peking, who was murdered by ruffians outside the Tsungli-yamen of the capital in June last. In addition to an Imperial edict issued at the time commanding the search for and arrest of the murderers. the Throne now commands that the remains of the late Chancellor be also granted Imperial funeral rites, the ceremony to be performed by Na Tung (Manchu), President of the Board of Revenue and Minister of the Tsungly Yamen, who shall pour out a libation to the remains on behalf of the Emperor. Five thousand taels are also granted for funeral expenses, and, when the coffin arrives in Japan, Li Sheng-to, Chinese Minister at Tokio, is commanded to send his Secretary of Legation to pour out a libation before the remains of the late Chancellor, as a mark of the regret and sympathy of the Emperor. Following the above there is a word of appeal to the Emperor of Japan in the name of the two Empires which belong to the same continent and are dependent on each other for future prosperity and begging for assistance in bringing about an early peace for the welfare and happiness of all.

27th September.

(1) Lu Ch'uan-lin (Governor of Kiangsu) is hereby appointed a Grand Councillor.

(2) An edict deprecating the favouritism and nepotism shown by Viceroys, Governors and high Ministers in the past when recommending aspirants for office to the Throne, and warning them that, in future, if any of these proteges become guilty of misdemeanour, their sponsors will have to bear blame also and punishment therefor. For instance Generals and military officers hitherto recommended by high officials of state for military command and responsibility have since been found lamentably wanting; else why should the Imperial Armies have suffered defeat so easily in the past? Should there be any future cases of this sort no leniency will hereafter be shown to the sponsors.

(3) Yu Hsien, Governor of Shansi, is hereby commanded to resign his post and await further appointment from the Throne. Hsi Liang (Manchu), Provincial Treasurer of Hunan, is hereby promoted to be Governor of Shansi. (Note:—Hsi Liang was one of the first high provincial officials who led troops to "rescue the Empress Dowager" and is a man very similar in character to the notorious Yu Hsien whom he now succeeds.—Translator.)

(4) Chang Teng (nepnew of Viceroy Chang Chih-tung), Provincial Treasurer of Fukien, is appointed Treasurer of Hunan vice Hsi Liang, and the Fukien Treasurership is given to Chow Line whose post of Provincial Judge is given to Wu Ch'ung-hsi. Grain Taotai of Kiangsu.

(5) Lu Ch'uan-lin, is further granted the rank of an Expectant President of one of the Six Boards.

(6) Wang Pei-yu, Governor of Peking, is promoted Director of the Court of Sacrificial Worship, and Ch'en K'uei-lung is appointed Governor of Peking in his stead. (Note:—Wang Pei-yu is the "Boxer Censor" who praised them up before the Empress Dowager last May, and whom the Empress Dowager promoted to be Governor of Peking on the spot" in order to be placed in a position whereby he could officially organise the 'patriots.'" Waug Pei-yu's guilt therefore as an instigator also of the Boxer outrages on Foreigners and Christian converts is easily proved.—Translator.)

(7) Tao Mu, viceroy of the Shen-Kan provinces, is hereby appointed Viceroy of the Two Kuang provinces, his post being given to Wei Kuang-t'ao, Governor of Shensi, and the last named Governorship is to be given to Ts'en Ch'un-hsuen, Provincial Treasurer of Kansu. Sheng Yun (Manchu), Provincial Judge of Shansi, is hereby promoted Provincial Treasurer of Kansu, vice Ts'en Ch'un-hsuen promoted Governor of Shensi, and Shen Chia-pên is appointed to the Provincial Judgeship of Shansi vacated by the said Sheng Yun.

SHOCKING CATASTROPHE IN SHANGHAI.

THREE BRITISH SAILORS ASPHYXIATED.

THE "China Gazette" says:—A shocking catastrophe occurred on 27th September on the transport Mohawk, as the result of which three men lost their lives, and two others had escapes of the narrowest character. The Mohawk arrived yesterday with the detachment of the cavalry of the Maharajah of Jodhpur. The horses were taken out, and an attempt was made to-day to unload the vast quantities of stores. These latter were made up principally of bales and bags of various kinds of fodder. A Chinaman was the first to enter the hold, but came up immediately afterwards and complained of the effects of gas. Five foreigners then went down and they immediately collapsed. Three of them, named John McEachen, aged 33, the boat swain, W. Moore, aged 41, the carpenter and John Byrne aged 25, a fireman, succumbed before any aid was forthcoming, and the two others were rescued with some difficulty by the third mate who pluckily, and not without grave personal risk descended into the hold and bitobed a rope round them by means of which they were hauled out. The hold has been kept closed throughout the voyage, but the presence of gas was totally unsuspected. Later in the afternoon Mr. Coroner Burrows opened an inquest on the bodies, the inquiry being at once adjourned till to-morrow morning at the British Consulate, Messrs. E. B. Skottowe, W. S. King and S. A Hardoon constituted the jury. Mr. J. O. P. Bland who had been summoned failed to put in an appearance and the Coroner fined him 50 dols. The jury returned a verdict that the deceased men met their death by asphyxiation.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, OCT. 24.

Wednesday's observations show that the barometer has fallen slightly to briskly in Punjab and Sind and has changed by small amounts elsewhere, except in south of the Peninsula, where the barometer has fallen briskly to very rapidly, due to the approach of cyclonic storm from the Bay. The storm is one of small extent, but is of moderate to considerable intensity. It has not yet crossed the coast, but is apparently to the east of Madras, where the largest fall of pressure has occurred. Winds are strong in Coast, especially in Circars, and the sea is very rough. The storm has given moderate to heavy rain at coast stations Cuddalore has received four and half inches Nellore, four; Madras, three and Vizagapatan, two. Pressure is low and uniform over Sind and south-west Punjab, and skies are cloudy in north-west Himalayas. Temperature has fallen rapidly on the Madras coast and is in considerable to large defect in Coromandel Coast. It is in excess in Gujarat, Bombay Deccan and Burma.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON WEDNESDAY, THE 24TH OF OCTOBER.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calicut standard, reduced to the same temperature 86 and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity, at Lat. 45.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 14 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shade with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rate of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Variation, 1st June to date.
Lahore	30·021	Calm	1	88·1	53·5	70	...	19·33	+2·11
Sirsa	29·95	SE	2	89·3	60·1	91	...	8·83	−3·68
Delhi	30·02	Calm	1	84·7	68·1	70	...	29·73	+3·50
Agra	30 065	NW	1	91·0	64·1	60	...	19·22	−7·87
Cawnpore	29·84	Calm	0	88·8	62·0	74	...	22·54	+0·16
Allahabad	29 96	Calm	1	88 6	64	81	...	29·14	−7·64
Jhansi	30 012	Calm	1	90·2	67 6	56	...	35·10	−2·05
Jabalpur	29·92	Calm	1	94·5	62·1	57	...	3·99	+0·77
Karachi	29·970	ENE	4	97 1	67·2	42	...	1·69	−1·34
Jeypore	30 002	NNW	2	92·4	64·1	49	...	21·03	−5·51
Ajmere	30·036	Calm	1	87·9	63·7	68	...	23·56	+3·56
Deesa	29·955	ENE	7	93·6	67·5	49	...	28·56	+2·82
Ahm

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, OCT. 24.

THE markets are again closed to-day, and we have only the commercial telegram to publish.

Consols 2 3-4 per cent.	99 1-8
Bar Silver	30 1-8
Rentes 3 per cent.	100
Sterling Loan 3 1-2 per cent.	109 1-2
Amount Withdrawn from the Bank of England about	£ 275,000
Bills on Calcutta	Rs. 30,000 @ 1s. 4d.
Exchange on India 30 days' sight (Bank's buying Rates)	1s. 3d. 3-4
Exchange on London at Paris Francs.	25·10 1-2
Government Securities 3 1-2 per cent.	64·7-8
3 5-8 per cent. 6 months sight Indian Bank Bills	3 7-8 p. ct.

The Liverpool Cotton Market, to-day, closed easier, Manchester quiet, Surats dull, and Arrivals quiet.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales	7,000
Total Sales of Surats	100
Middling Americans	5 11-32
Fine Broach	6 4-32
F. G. Broach	5 29-32
Good Broach	5 25-32
Fine Bhownuggur	4 29-32
F. G. Bhownuggur	4 29-32
Good Bhownuggur	4 16-32
Fine Oomras	4 28-32
F. G. Oomras	4 22-32
Good Oomras	4 18-32
Good M. G. Oomras	4 18-32
Fine M. G. Oomras	4 28-32
Egyptian Fair Brown	7 1-4
Sales on Spec. and for Exp.	500
Total Day's Imports	47,000
Fine Belatee	4 29-32
Good Belatee	4 8-32
Fine Bengals	4 16-32
F. G. Bengals	4 10-32
Good Bengal	4 6-32
Fine M. G. Bhownuggur	4 28-32
Good Khandeish	4 11-32
F. G. Khandeish	4 15-32

Cotton Delivery, Mid.-Uplands, L.M.C., & Liverpool.				
Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Jan.-Feb.	April-May.	July-Aug.
5·10	5·1	4·57	4·53	4·49

	Bales.
Day's Receipts of Cotton at U. S. Ports.	52,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	11,000
Day's Exports to France and Continent	20,000
Mid.-Uplands	9 7-16
Futures, Month of Jan.	8·97
Futures, Month of April	8·94
Silver	65 1-8
Exchange on London	4·83 3-4
Linseed per 415 lbs.	53 3-4
,, Mouth	April-May.
,, Name of Port	Dunkirk.
,, Whether Buyers or Sellers, &c.	sellers-canal.

Tone of Linseed easier.
WHEAT afloat for U. K. ..... £ 960,000

RAILWAY RETURNS.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 13th October 1900, on 461 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	1,06,000	1,55,000	4,000	2,65,000
Or per mile of Railway	230	336	9	575
For previous 14 weeks of half-year	12,67,759	25,61,345	35,535	38,84,639
Total for 15 weeks	13,73,759	27,16,345	39,535	41,29,639
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	88,613	2,37,879	1,747	3,28,239
Per mile of Ry. do.	192	516	4	712
Total to corresponding date do.	13,01,227	29,53,537	26,765	42,81,529

Decrease for the week ..... Rs. 63,239
Increase to date ..... ,, 1,51,890

PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 13th October 1900, on 172·8 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	400	200	...	600
Or per mile of Railway	23	12	...	35
For previous 14 weeks of half-year	4,699	2,074	25	6,798
Total for 15 weeks	5,099	2,274	25	7,398
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	435	486	2	923
Per mile of Ry. do.	25	28	..	53
Total to corresponding date do.	5,950	3,699	37	9,686

Decrease for the week ..... Rs. 323
Do. to date ..... ,, 2,288

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

(Includes the Rajputana, Holkar, Sindia-Neemuch Rewari-Bhatinda and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways.)

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 13th October 1900, on 1644·39 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,09,000	2,70,000	7,000	3,86,000
Or per mile of Railway	67	164	4	235
For previous 14 weeks of half-year	15,37,395	39,12,059	79,000	55,58,454
Total for 15 weeks	16,46,395	42,12,059	86,000	59,44,454
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,31,603	4,63,211	—3,472	5,91,812
Per mile of Ry. do.	80	281	—2	359
Total to corresponding date do.	16,19,403	45,30,903	1,03,265	63,13,571

Decrease for the week ..... Rs. 2,05,342
Increase to date ..... ,, 3,69,117

GODHRA-RUTLAM-NAGDA RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 13th October 1900, on 141·14 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	4,000	17,000	....	21,000
Or per mile of Railway	28	121	....	149
For previous 14 weeks of half-year	67,344	2,14,180	2,184	2,83,708
Total for 15 weeks	71,344	2,31,189	2,184	3,04,708
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	3,113	14,790	54	17,957
Per mile of Ry. do.	22	105	....	127
Total to corresponding date do.	52,592	2,21,996	2,487	2,77,075

Increase for the week ..... Rs. 3,043
Do. to date ..... ,, 27,633

FEROZEPORE-BHATINDA RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 13th October 1900, on 54·36 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated).	Total Earnings
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	3,000	4,000	...	7,000
Or per mile of Railway	68	74	...	140
For previous 8 weeks of half-year	33,079	44,683	...	77,762
Total for 9 weeks	36,079	48,683	..	85,362
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	3,672	7,570	...	11,242
Per mile of Ry. do.	68	139	...	207
Total to corresponding date do.	32,618	31,322	..	63,940

Decrease for the week ..... Rs. 3,612
Increase to date ..... ,, 21,422

LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

LAM—October 24, at Girtan House, near Grant Road Station, Foras Road, Bombay, Sorabsha Pestonji Lam, son of the late Mr Pestonji Jehangir Lam, and Manager of Messrs. Holland and Moss, Ltd. Funeral this (Thursday) morning at 7 o'clock.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

GEMMELL—October 22, at 10, Loudon Street, Calcutta, the wife of John Gemmell, of a daughter.

ROBERTS—October 19, at Lucknow, the wife of Captain R Li Roberts, 1st (D Y O) Bengal Lancers, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Oudh District, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

ROSE—WILLIAMS—October 20, at St George's Cathedral Madras, by the Venerable Archdeacon A A Williams, Percy J Rose, Bank of Madras, to Florence Mabel, daughter of H T Williams, Esq. Claremont, Redruth, Cornwall.

SMALLWOOD—THOMSON—October 20, at St George's Cathedral, Madras, by the Venerable A Acheson Williams, Archdeacon, Frank Graham Smallwood, Captain, Royal Artillery, to Isabel Jane Sophia, daughter of the Hon'ble Mr J Thomson, I C S.

DEATH.

FENTON—October 12, at Shillong, John Joseph Fenton, of Ferndale Hotel, Shillong, Assam, in his 69th year.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1900.

DOUBT still exists as to whether the decree awarding punishment with such indiscriminate generosity to prominent Chinese nobles and officials was genuine. The feeling of suspicion is as prevalent in China as in Europe. No one knows from whom the decrees emanated and the China Press is endeavouring to discover their source of origin. The "China Mail" is anxious to accept the decrees as *bona fide*, but our contemporary is half afraid that they are "part and parcel of the deceptive policy which we know of." A circumstance which lends an appearance of genuineness to the decrees is the presence of Shen Chun Hun, the Provincial Treasurer of Kansuh, an enlightened and influential official, at the temporary court and the additional fact that he is in attendance upon the Emperor, whom he has advised on various occasions. In Shanghai mandarin circles, however, it is rumoured that a special decree has been issued, addressed to all the high authorities of the Empire, informing them that the Court at Shansi has now come to the decision to continue the war with the Foreign Powers at all costs, and warning them that this is the time to show the loyalty and devotion of all high officials; and anyone hereafter lacking in his fealty to the Manchu dynasty will not only be himself branded and beheaded as a traitor, but all his family and clan to the ninth decree of relationship will suffer and the tombs of their ancestors will be destroyed, their bones burned and obliterated from the face of the earth. Some little while ago, before the relief of Peking, Director-General Sheng is reported to have complained of the perplexity caused to himself and the high officials of the Yangtze provinces by the contradictory decrees that were sent on from Chinanfu. The contradictory decrees now come from Taiyuanfu or thereabouts. It is only a few days ago that the Chinese government was defying the Allies by appointing Prince Tuan to the post of President of the Grand Council, decreeing posthumous honours to Li Ping-heng, and appointing a notoriously reactionary protege of Kang Yi to the Shanghai Taotaiship. Next comes the degradation of the lot of them and finally the decree as to the continuation of the war. Whether any of these be genuine no one really knows but we are asked to remember that they can be revoked at any moment by a stroke of the pen, and it is clear that the penalties imposed are very different from the punishments that were inflicted on members of the Tsungli Yamen and others who were accused of sympathising with foreigners.

Whoever is to be punished, Europeans in China are anxious that the Empress-Dowager shall be included in the distinguished list. And the Rev. A. H. Smith, in a paper published in one of the Shanghai journals, is clamorous for her overthrow. The single individual, says he, responsible before God and man for the misery and ruin, which the progress of the Iho Ch'uan has brought in its train, is the Empress-Dowager herself. It was she who fostered the scheme and it was she who poured oil upon the flames which she professed to be trying to subdue. The reverend gentleman might have let his mind revert to a scriptural precedent of the condemnation of a woman and how she was told to go and sin no more. But no, he would have her punished. And furthermore this gentleman would constitute himself public prosecutor, if not executioner. Of course he mentions Prince Tuan. Then he would like to arrest Prince Chuang who was appointed the official head of the Boxer militia, who occupied his palace, and whose tents stood at its entrance in large numbers; Yu Lu, the Governor-General of Chihli, who was a supple tool of the Empress throughout, blowing now hot and now cold, as the political barometer seemed to demand; Yu Hsien, Governor of Shansi, who in his previous post as Governor of Shantung, developed the Boxer organisation, and first brought it to effectiveness. He is declared to be personally responsible for all the terrible evils in Shantung, and for the massacre of the missionaries in Shansi. Other abettors of crime specified include Yung Lu and Tung Fubsiang, generals holding high commands. Kang Yi, who is credited with being the most dutiful of her Majesty's henchmen and Chao Shu-ch'iao and Li Ping Heng—whose reported death is now discredited—must also be brought to book. Even if Mr. Smith's list were accepted, as the census of the principal offenders, it would not be an easy matter to inflict the desired punishment upon them. Yung Lu is supposed to have fled. Tung Fubsiang has actually done so. Princes Tuan and Chuang are refugees, the palace of one of them is in ashes; that of the other, a head-quarters for Japanese soldiers. Yu Lu, the Governor-General of the great province of Chihli, who occupied a post the most distinguished in the whole Empire, after the capture of Tientsin by the Allied Forces committed suicide. Reports differ in regard to the bitter and unscrupulous Li Ping Heng, but all agree in his death, either as the result of a wound in battle or by suicide. The whereabouts of the Empress no one exactly knows. It has transpired that she left the imperial palace in the Forbidden City, dressed as an ordinary woman, in a common cart, for Jeho, the hunting grounds to which her husband, Hsien Feng, fled in similar circumstances, forty years ago. But whether she is there now or at Hsianfu, the ancient capital of the Empire during the T'ang dynasty, which enjoys the reputation of being practically inaccessible, is uncertain. To secure all these people is a feat which must necessarily be performed before they can be punished. The promulgation of a score of decrees cannot otherwise hurt them.

Yet on paper the punishment of the guilty nobles and of officials seems sufficient. The text of the decrees referred to came to hand yesterday by the China mail and will be found set forth in our news columns. But the Chino-European journals published in the Far East refuse to listen to any terms which do not provide for the deposition of the Dowager-Empress and of Prince Tuan's son from the position of heir-apparent. Her Majesty, the majority would have compulsorily retired into private life without further penalties. Then they would insist on the restoration of Kuang Hsu. If that be impossible they would have a new Emperor not connected with the Empress-Dowager's clique. They would not remove the capital, contending that Nanking, which has been suggested as appropriate, is too much exposed to the preponderating influence of any foreign naval power, while the other proposed capitals are not sufficiently easy of access. Another suggestion of these king-makers is that while no territorial compensation should be granted to any power, a money indemnity shall be insisted upon and guaranteed on all the revenues of the Empire, except those already hypothecated and those required by the officials for working expenses. These are only a few of the many suggestions put forth. There is another batch, however, which will cause no small measure of consternation. These refer to the operations of missionaries. While the journals ask that full liberty be given to Chinese and foreigners to work mines and railways and navigate inland waters, they would limit the sphere of missionary operations to a radius of thirty miles from any treaty port, lady missionaries being restricted to the treaty ports only—no missionary, under pain of punishment or deportation, to engage in anything but the propagation of the Gospel and the spread of knowledge. To offer to agree to this would be practically giving way to the Chinaman, and that is not to be expected. So far as unanimity goes there is only one point upon which all our contemporaries in the Celestial Empire are agreed—the deposition of the Dowager-Empress. Whether she be sent to the "Cold Palace," to end her days among the tombs of her ancestors in Manchuria or simply retired into private life, divided counsels prevail.

THE Sind branch of the Famine Charitable Relief Committee raised a sum of Rs. 1,55,035, of which Rs. 1,13,290 were remitted to the Central Committee in Calcutta. Of the amount retained Rs. 3,293 were ear-marked for Sind, Rs. 5,842 for Karachi City, Rs. 32,281 for the Shikarpur district and Rs. 255 for Sehwan. In Karachi the amount set aside was mainly spent on the "One Tree Tank," where as many as 700 refugees were employed at one time. Although the district of Thar and Parkar suffered heavily through famine it contributed Rs. 3,723 to the Central Fund. Two grants amounting to Rs. 50,000 were however made to that district from the Central Fund, the money being distributed by the Deputy Commissioner of Thar and Parkar. A grant of Rs. 1,000 was made to the Hyderabad Committee who locally raised Rs. 18,972. A feature of the relief organisation in Hyderabad was a one-day "atta" contribution, a scheme under which every well-to-do citizen undertook to provide one day's cooked food for the people in camp. The largest number thus fed in one day was 800 and the lowest 200. The Collector of Shikarpur raised Rs. 32,281 of which Rs. 12,000 were sent to Thar and Parkar and the rest was locally utilised in providing work for a large number of Marwari refugees, who were thus prevented from flocking to Karachi when plague was raging there. The largest contribution to the Relief Fund was that of the State of Khairpur, which sent Rs. 50,250. Almost the whole of that amount was contributed by his Highness Mir Sir Faiz Mahomed, G.C.I.E., whose donation was exactly half a lakh of rupees. Karachi City contributed Rs. 20,671, and the District Rs. 17,945; Hyderabad City and District Rs. 20,294, Shikarpur District Rs. 32,983, the Upper Sind Frontier District Rs. 9,168, and Thar and Parkar District, as previously mentioned, Rs. 3,723. The President of the Sind Branch of the Relief Committee was the Commissioner of the Province, Mr. H. E. M. James, and the Chairman of the Executive Committee was Mr. G. C. Whitworth. The Committee in their report express thanks to all who assisted to raise funds and especially to Mr. Barrow, Collector of Hyderabad, Mr. Giles, Collector of Karachi, and Messrs. Mackenzie and Lucas, Deputy Commissioners, Upper Sind Frontier and Thar and Parkar. Credit is given to Mr. Mules who until May last, when he went home, was Collector of Shikarpur, for his foresight in preventing a large number of refugees from migrating to Karachi during the height of a plague epidemic.

THE early close of the monsoon is having a bad effect in certain parts of the Bombay Presidency, and rain is urgently needed both for standing crops and spring cultivation. This is the only shadow which appears to dim a very bright prospect. Unfortunately the want of rain is in those parts where famine has been most severe, and in Ahmedabad, Kaira, and the Panch Mahals, Sholapur, Belgaum and Dharwar the young crops are withering. The situation in those localities is also being intensified by the rise in prices. Agricultural prospects are otherwise promising, and the decrease in the numbers receiving relief indicates that famine conditions are diminishing. The north-east monsoon has burst on the East Madras Coast, and the fall has done good. The yield of early crops is satisfactory; pasturage is abundant and water supplies good, while in the Deccan prices continue to fall. In the Central Provinces the harvests are altogether encouraging, the coming crops are in excellent condition, and the preparation of land for winter sowings is being vigorously prosecuted. Six relief camps were closed during the week, and the numbers decreased by over two and a quarter lakhs. There has been beneficial rain in Bengal, where, however, the damage done by the recent floods is more extensive than was at first anticipated. The tendency towards greater easiness in prices continues in the North-Western Provinces, where land is being briskly prepared for spring crops. Favourable weather has materially improved the condition of standing crops in the Punjab, the prospects being generally good to fair. The paddy crop promises well in Burma. The outturn of jute and early rice is below average in Assam, and the prospect of late rice is indifferent. The outlook is more hopeful in Mysore and Coorg; in Berar agriculturists are very sanguine, and in Hyderabad a few showers have fallen. Live stock has improved in Rajputana, and throughout the Central India Agency agricultural operations are in progress. The price of rice is 27 seers per rupee in Kashmir which is below normal, but in Nepal it is only possible to secure eight seers for the same price.

THE Americans are in the midst of the Presidential campaign, and the betting so far has been all in favour of the re-election of Mr. McKinley. If he should be chosen again he will have established a record that has belonged to no other President since General Grant succeeded himself in 1872. The "law of oscillation" operates more largely in American than in English politics and the rule is unfavourable to a President obtaining a new lease of power immediately after the first falls in. But in the present campaign there are factors which make the return of Mr. McKinley and the Republicans not improbable, albeit the fight with Mr. Bryan, the Democratic Candidate, is likely to be a close one. The United States are prosperous and the Republicans are aided by the spirit of imperialism plus militarism that has been aroused. To the extent that the Democrats attack the results of the Philippine policy they are in much the same position as the English Opposition. But in other respects the Democrats are stronger than they were in 1895, when they were divided and beaten. The Silver Question on which Mr. Bryan then stood has dropped into the background and the Democratic candidate hopes to win back the Gold votes that were given to Mr. McKinley on that issue. On the other hand Mr. Bryan has still at his back the Populist vote, and it is not impossible that the great strike of coal-miners now in progress may favourably affect his chances. Since the campaign of 1895, Mr. Bryan has greatly strengthened his position and he is by far the strongest candidate that the Democrats could put forward. He has set the precedent, startling to American politicians, of dictating his own "platform" and the Democratic National Convention had to accept it or find another nominee. It would not be a surprise if he were elected, though the betting is about two to one in favour of Mr. McKinley. Certain Republican, and professedly independent, forecasts of the result of the Presidential elections only differ in the numbers by which Mr. Bryan may expect defeat, but the Democratic forecasts are naturally all the other way.

A LOAN of Rs. 6,000 has been made to the Surma Valley Light Horse for the purpose of constructing a bungalow for the Adjutant of the Corps.

THE Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab left Simla on Monday for Lahore, where the Secretariat offices opened this week.

ON Sunday two fresh cases of plague were reported in Calcutta and the same number of deaths from that cause, the total mortality being returned as 71.

MR. F. A. NICHOLS, Foreman of the '303 Case and Bullet Plant Factory, Dum Dum, is about to proceed to England to undergo certain additional instruction.

WE understand that Captain Holden, 5th Bengal Cavalry, Extra A.-D.-C. to the Viceroy shortly succeeds to the adjutancy of his Excellency's bodyguard.

AN additional telegraph section is to be sent from India to China. Evidently there is no probability of the expeditionary force returning for a long time to come.

THE Members of the Horse and Mule-Breeding commission, with the exception of Lord Arthur Cecil, have assembled at Umballa, whence the tour will be begun.

ACCORDING to present arrangements the hired transport Zamania sailed on October 22, calling at Aden on October 26 for invalids and details. The Sunda sails about October 27.

THE Government of India have formally signified their approval of the proposals submitted for a blockade of the Mashud Waziris, all the arrangements for which are now proceeding.

GENERAL SIR GEORGE LUCK, whose tour arrangements as recently published brought him to Calcutta in the third week in December, leaves again on the 24th for a visit to Cuttack and Balasore, which will extend over the Christmas week.

IT is understood that the Episcopal Throne which has been erected in St. Paul's Cathedral Calcutta as a memorial of Bishop Johnson, will be solemnly dedicated by the Metropolitan at the evening service on Sunday, the 2nd December, the First Sunday in Advent.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL GOAD, Director, Army Remount Department, makes the following tour:—Leave Simla, October 23rd; Karnal, 24th and 25th: Umballa, 26th and 27th; Hapur, 27th to November 2nd; Calcutta, November 4th to 8th; Saharanpur, 10th to 12th, arrive Simla, 13th.

As the rearmament of the Native Army with the '303 rifle is proceeding, the rule now obtaining in this Punjab Frontier Force under which the penalty exacted from a whole company when the loss of a rifle occurs, will be applied to all Native regiments in India. The fine exacted for the loss of a '303 rifle or carbine will be Rs. 500 with Rs. 25 for separate bolt.

THE vital statistics issued by the Calcutta Corporation show an altogether abnormal death-rate in the suburbs. The number of deaths registered in suburban Calcutta during the week ending 6th October was 409, which works out to a death-rate of 99·2 per mille per annum. This heavy mortality was due rather to cholera, fever, and bowel complaints than to plague, and is, of course, a legacy of the floods.

A BANGALORE correspondent writes:—"Mr. V. P. Madhava Row, C.I.E., Councillor and Plague Commissioner, Mysore State, after inspecting Mysore city on the 13th instant, went to Kakankote, the scene of the khedda operations, on the 14th. On the 15th, he, accompanied by Mr. Pigot, the Conservator of Forests and Mr. Theobald, his Assistant, inspected the preparations made for the khedda. Mr. Madhava Row evinced great interest in the condition of the Kurubers, an ancient aboriginal tribe which is fast declining in numbers. These people are very useful in guarding the forests and tracing the elephants. They were in a very emaciated condition and Mr. Madhava Row ordered immediate relief to be given to them. Each Kuruber is to get a seer of ragi over and above his wages while the present high prices last."

THE "Behar Herald" tells the following astounding tale:—"One Harihar Dutta, Kayastha by caste, was a Moburrir in the Certificate Department of the Chupra Collectorate. He has been ailing for some time past, indeed, his case was pronounced hopeless by the medical attendant. His wife, who was away at her village residence, hearing of her husband's serious illness, came to see him. She found that her husband was almost in the clutches of death. She began weeping by the side of her dying husband, who, after a while, regained temporary consciousness and begged of his wife not to give way to tears, but to cheer up and pray for the redemption of his soul. The wife at once rose up; she bathed, and while offering prayers and ablutions of water to Surja, according to her husband's direction, suddenly died simultaneously with her husband."

IN his last report on the Foreign trade of India Mr. O'Conor noticed anew the decline in the exports of China green tea from Bombay via Afghanistan to Central Asia. The exports last year, he pointed out, were less than a fourth of the value attained four years ago. In an article in "The Contemporary," Mr. G. Calderon remarks that the decline in the trade was directly due to the plague at Bombay. "In order to avoid the delays of quarantine of the Russo-Persian and Russo-Afghan frontiers the Parsees sent word to their agent in China to send the tea by water to Batum on the Black Sea, and thence by an easy journey along the Trans-Caucasian and Trans-Caspian railways to the very heart of the green tea-drinking populations. This change revealed the origin of the tea and almost forced the trade into the hands of the Russian merchants." At the same time Mr. Calderon states that the steamers of the Russian Volunteer Fleet, which convey the tea from the Yang-tse-Kiang to the Black Sea, charge 37s. 6d. a ton for carriage to Odessa, as against the British charge of 20 shillings to London and 17s. 6d. to New York. If this be the case it must still be worth the Indian tea-grower's while to see whether he cannot compete for this market, if not directly through Afghanistan, then by way of the new Quetta-Seistan route.

THE Commandant of Durban convened a public meeting for the purpose of presenting to a loyal Indian a Coat of Honour, the gift of Lady Curzon. This Indian greatly distinguished himself as a Signaller throughout the siege of Ladysmith, and after the relief, when it was decided to honour him, he was only discovered with great difficulty, as he had returned to the collieries to work.

A PARIS correspondent relates an amusing incident that occurred at the last sitting of the Peace Congress there. A resolution, moved by M. Passy, declaring that trade in fire-arms with China should be stopped, was received with approval by the audience. Whereupon an Englishman remarked, "This Congress is utterly illogical. The other day it approved the Boers for arming up to the teeth against the British, and now it wishes to prevent the Chinese from arming themselves in self-defence against Europe." There followed a moment of silence, broken by roars of laughter from every side.

IT is reported from Trieste that on the 20th instant a pleasure party of three hundred persons went from Pirano to Parenzo, where they were welcomed with bands of music, patriotic hymns, embraces, and the shouts that distinguish all such festivals of "Long live Italian Istria!" Two little boys, Pio, aged three and Leo, aged five, who were standing in front of the gendarmes' barracks, echoed the cry in the joy of their hearts at the fine sight, and waved the Italian flag which one carried. A gendarme immediately arrested these babies, and next day they actually appeared before the magistrate, who, amid the laughter and indignation of the spectators, gravely considered the case, and finally acquitted the little chaps on account of their being minors.

A SUM of 360,000 francs has been stolen from the safe of the Apostolic Palace in the Vatican. Although every effort has been made to keep it quiet the scandal at last leaked out. When the Vatican recognised the impossibility of keeping the secret a semi-official note came out saying that some strangers had succeeded in entering the Apostolic Palace and stealing money. The safe was found broken on one side, and surrounded by burglars' tools for forcing doors and sawing. It was said that false keys had been used, but experts believe all this is done for appearence's sake, and that the theft was really done by some one having access to the safe. Some valuables were in the safe, but were not stolen, while money and bonds to bearer were taken. The Vatican refuses to denounce the crime to the Italian authorities, as by doing so it would acknowledge their competence, and renounce the extra-territoriality which until now it has enjoyed.

MADEMOISELLE D. MENANT, author of the "History of the Parsis," and daughter of the well-known French Cuneiformist, has been deputed by the Government of the French Republic to India "to continue her studies about the Zoroastrian community in Guzerat, and to collect documents and anthropological specimens concerning the aborigines of the Travancore Hills." The French Ambassador in London has been instructed to request her Majesty's Government to render her all assistance in her researches in India. Mademoiselle Menant left Marseilles on the 30th ult. for Bombay. On her return the collections she makes will be placed in the galleries of the Natural History Museum, and her report concerning her "mission" will be submitted to a scientific commission. Mdlle. Menant has been awarded the decoration of Officier d'Academy and it was on the recommendation of the Academy that the French Government undertook to send her to India. This is the first occasion in which a lady is sent on a "mission" by the Academy

THE Secret Defence Committee has sent in its report to both Houses of the New Zealand Parliament. The report recommends that the defences of Auckland, Wellington, Lyttelton, and Port Chalmers should be strengthened and equipped with guns of the latest pattern, that a battery should be erected at Westport, the principal coal port in the Colony, and that coal depots should be established at the principal ports for the use of her Majesty's warships. It further recommends the purchase of 30,000 rifles of the latest pattern and of eight Maxims, and proposes that additional rifle clubs be established, that more assistance be given to Cadet Corps for youths leaving school until they are of age, to join the Volunteers, and that an Imperial Reserve be created on the lines suggested in the Premier's scheme, but, with a reduced number at the commencement. The total estimated first cost is £373,000, but under the proposals, the Imperial authorities will be requested to advance or guarantee a portion of the annual cost of the Imperial Reserve. The annual extra cost for the Colony respecting such improved defences, including interest and sinking, fund, is estimated at £59,000.

AMONG the many Frenchmen who have visited Count Tolstoy is M. Paul Deroulede. An amusing account of this interview is, says our Paris correspondent, given by M. Serjienko, a Russian, who has published in German a volume of Tolstoy Reminiscences. The Poet of the Revanche, it appears, set out for Yansaia Poliana in the hope, as he confessed, of converting Count Tolstoy into a patriot. Host and guest spent several days in arguing it out, and those who know M. Deroulede will not be surprised to hear that he sorely tried his host's patience. On the last day of his visit M. Deroulede said to Count Tolstoy: "Look here, I am certain that the first moujik you meet will have sounder ideas than you on war and on the Franco-Russian alliance." "Indeed!" said the Count, "then come out for a walk, and we will put the question to the first peasant we meet." Tolstoy stopped the first peasant they met, and laid before him M. Deroulede's plan for a war against Germany, to be followed by the partition of German territory. "And now what do you think of that?" he asked. The moujik scratched his head, and at length replied: "I think this would be still better: Let the French work, and the Russians work, and their day's work done, let them go and drink a glass together at the public-house, and take the German along with them." Tolstoy smiled a smile of triumph, while M. Paul Deroulede turned back to the house to pack up.

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE CRISIS IN CHINA.

LEASE OF A CHINESE HARBOUR BY BRITAIN.

THE ANGLO-GERMAN AGREEMENT AS AFFECTING RUSSIA.

LONDON, Oct. 24.

The "Globe" states that Great Britain has leased the new harbour at Chingwantao from the contractors for eight months commencing in six weeks' time. This will greatly facilitate communication with Peking in winter.

The Anglo-German Agreement is in nowise directed against Russia nor against the railway concessions in Manchuria or elsewhere.

The general feeling among the British at Shanghai is favourable to the Anglo-German Agreement.

General Campbell in marching on Paoting-fu found a letter from Prince Tuan ordering the extermination of the expedition among the marshes and offering arms from the government.

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

GENERAL BULLER'S MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, Oct. 24.

General Buller has arrived at Capetown, and sails to-morrow for England.

General French has been continuously opposed on his march from Carolina to Bethel and has had thirty-six casualties.

General Settle was strongly opposed in marching to Bloemhof and had sixteen wounded.

A British convoy has been attacked near Zeerust and had ten casualties.

General Barton's camp at Frederickstad has been attacked and had twenty-four casualties.

HEAVY DEFALCATIONS IN A NEW YORK BANK.

Mr. Alvard, the cashier of the First National Bank of New York, has absconded leaving defalcations amounting to £140,000.

The position of the Bank is not shaken by this.

THE NEW GERMAN FOREIGN MINISTER.

Baron Richthofen has been appointed Foreign Secretary of State in succession to Count von Buelow.

RUSSIA AND THE GLASGOW EXHIBITION.

M. de Witte, Russian Minister of Finance, has telegraphed to the Lord Provost of Glasgow, that he hopes the participation of Russia in the Glasgow Exhibition will be a fresh step towards strengthening the friendly relations so important to both countries.

EXTENSION OF LORD WOLSELEY'S TERM.

It is stated that Lord Wolseley has agreed to remain at the War Office until probably the end of December, owing to the detention of Lord Roberts in South Africa.

THE TIMES ON THE THIBET MISSION.

The *Times* in an article says that the Indian Government cannot pretend to treat with indifference the Russo-Thibetan diplomatic civilities, and that it is no longer necessary to restrain Nepaul, which has rights in Thibet to which we cannot pretend. Since China has forfeited all claims to consideration the creation of an Abyssinia at the gates of Bengal cannot be allowed.

THE MAHSUD WAZIRIS.

A BRITISH OFFICER SHOT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct. 24.

Lieutenant J. A. C. Hennessey, 45th Sikhs, was shot by the Mahsud raiders yesterday at Shuza Tangi, near Jandola, and died soon after. He was in pursuit of the raiders at the time.

[Lieutenant Hennessey belonged to the 27th Punjab Infantry and was presumably attached to the 45th Sikhs. He only joined the service in July, 1898.

MILITARY NEWS.

Lieutenant-Colonel Maitland, Medical Officer, 1st Bombay Lancers; Captains Hazelgrove, 2nd Bombay Grenadiers; and Southey, 27th Baluchis, are permitted to return to duty, while Lieutenant Mathew, 6th Bombay Cavalry, is granted six months' extension of leave at home.

THE CHITRAL-RELIEVED TROOPS.

The relieved troops from Chitral are making their return march to India unmolested. They arrived at Zirat on Monday all well, the only incident being the death of one man at Badogil.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

COLOMBO, Oct. 24.

P. and O. Co's s. s. Malacca. from China, arrived.

The German East Africa Line steamer Safari left Zanzibar for Bombay on the 23rd instant, via Lamu, Mombassa and Benadir Coast.

The Fiorio Rubattino Company's steamer Bormida left Singapore for Bombay on the 23rd instant.

The official organ of the German Sportverein ints a long article protesting against the increased employment of English technical expressions in German "sport literature." If any patriotic German be present for the first time at a lawn tennis tournament, says the writer, he will imagine that all the players are Englishmen who cannot speak German. "Why in the world should we say," asks he, "three games to one, Otto von Muller lead, when we ought to say, Drei Partieen gegen eine fur Otto von Muller?" Again he suggests a number of proper equivalents for such terms as change over, love, umpire, racket, fault, set, etc. To do him justice he is not an Anglophobe, for he is no less vexed at the German use of French technical words when playing at billiards, and at certain games with cards. We wonder that the writer did not suggest that the Deutsche Sport-verein should change its own title, and also that of its admirably illustrated periodical. Sport is not a German word; nor has St. George hitherto been regarded as a specifically German patron-saint.

THE POONA HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Oct. 24.

Two more matches were played in connection with the Hockey Tournament to-day. The match between the 29th R. F. A. and the 17th Bombay Infantry was greatly in favour of the Gunners, who during the first half-time repeatedly harassed the defence of the Infantry and had several corners. They at last got through the Infantry defence and scored a couple of goals within ten minutes from the commencement of the play. They renewed their attacks and though the Infantry carried the ball back across the field once or twice it was smartly rushed forward again and two more goals were scored. The game at half-time stood at four goals to love. In the second half-time the Infantry exhibited much better form and frequently cornered. Robinson, Codrington and Anaji played well, the former scored two goals and the latter one. The Gunners won the match by six goals to three.

The second match was between the Shropshires and the 28th Pioneers. The game was fast and exciting right through and attracted all attention. Both teams played well but the vigorous attacks of the Shropshires was too much for their opponents. In the first half-time the Shropshires scored one goal against one of the Pioneers. In the second time which was just as keenly contested and in which some very good play on both sides was witnessed the Shropshires made another goal against one of the Pioneers and won the match by two goals to one. Many were present watching the contest.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Oct. 23.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed easier.
Surats dull.
Good Bhownugger 4 16-32.
The Manchester Market has been quiet.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	99 1-8
3 per cent. Rentes	100
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	109 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee papers	64 7-8
Bar Silver	30 1-8

The sum of about £275,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England.

MILITARY NEWS.

Lieutenant-Colonel Manera, Commanding 8th Madras Infantry, proceeds home on a year's leave on urgent private affairs.

Captain Lane, R.A., Assistant to the Ordnance Officer in charge of the Harness and Saddlery Workshops, Madras, shortly proceeds to England to undergo a special course of instruction in leather working.

Captain Cobb, West Riding Regiment, employed with the police in British Guiana, is under orders to join the 2nd battalion of his regiment in Rangoon.

Lieutenant Best, 2nd Battalion Royal Munster Fusiliers, died at Kasauli on the 20th instant from enteric fever.

On arrival in India Captain Stoke Roberts, R. E. will be posted to the Military Works Department in the Madras Command.

Captain Edgell, R. E., has been posted to the Military Works Department, Bengal Command, on return from famine relief work in Bombay.

The Depot of the 24th Punjab Infantry is to be removed from Pindi to Jhelum.

The time expired men who left by the Paramatta on October 6th for home only numbered thirty-four.

The question of raising the present pay of regimental munshis is under consideration by the military authorities.

A loan of Rs 6,000 has been granted to the Surma Valley Light Horse for the construction of bungalow for the Adjutant of the corps.

It has been decided that soldiers shall continue to receive their military pay and allowances during the time they are under training as station-masters, guards, firemen and drivers on railways in India.

The following appointments have been made:—9th Bengal Lancers.—Lieutenant Lukin to be Adjutant. 10th Bengal Infantry.—Lieutenant Bally, from the West Riding Regiment, to be Double Company Officer. 11th Bengal Infantry.—Lieutenant Rogers, from Bedford Regiment, to be double Company Officer. 2-1st Gurkhas.—Captain Thompson, from the 1st Battalion, to be officiating 2nd Double Company Commander. 2-5th Gurkhas.—Lieutenant-Colonel Martin, from the 2-1st Gurkhas, to be Commandant. 3rd Punjab Cavalry.—Lieutenant Scott, from the Royal Scots, to be officiating Squadron Officer. 5th Madras Infantry.—2nd-Lieutenant Hay, from the Suffolk Regiment, to be Double Company Officer. 5th Madras Infantry.—2nd-Lieutenant Whitchurch, from the Unattached List, to be officiating Double Company Officer. 17th Madras Infantry.—2nd-Lieutenant Hemans, from the Unattached List, to be officiating Double Company Officer. 16th Madras Infantry.—Lieutenant Wildes, from the Royal Scots, to be Double Company Officer. 33rd Madras Infantry.—Lieutenant Ricketts, from the Wilts Regiment, to be Double Company Officer. 3rd Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent.—Lieutenant Nangle to be Adjutant.

PASSENGERS PER S. S. INDUS.

The following is the list of passengers on board the s. s. Indus, sails to-day (Thursday) at 8 a.m. for Marseilles, &c.:—

Mr Strauss	Mr Corras
Mr Lacombe	Mr Pratani
Mr and Mrs Thimband and 2 children	Mr M Morel
Mr Duvionsart	Mr Berends
Mr Aurt	Mr and Mrs Bachossen
Mr Kerviler	Mrs Fowler
Mr Bertaux and infant	Mr H D Cama
Miss M Moulin	Major H O Piers
Capt and Mrs Pattisson and child	Rev Remedias
Mr Kotwal	Mr A Klobenkoweka
Mr Le Vern	Mrs D Hay and infant
Mr W Grassjaham	Major and Mrs Hilliard
Mrs Sophie Sons	Capt and Mrs Hobbs
Mr Ch Brown	Mr and Mrs Hudson and 2 children
Mr and Mrs Lepissier and 2 children	Lt Col Tinley
Mr Alix	Mrs Jermyn and child
Mrs Lalitan and child	Mr B F Balsara
Dr Lamarque	Mr A Bueler
Mr and Mrs Bhim	Mr and Mrs Roberts
Mr Gubiand	Mr A Fernandes
Baron Indronius	Mr Bird
Mr Gonzao	Mr and Mrs J H Moun
Mr Meynier	Dr K M Dubash
Mr and Mrs Gingonn and child	Mr and Mrs J Clark and 3 children
	Mr Sorabjee

FOR ADEN.

Mr G Vassiliades	Mrs Penha and child
Mr L de Costa	

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

OCTOBER 24.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bahmo, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect, Via Cadiz Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Cable Tarifa Tangier, interrupted,
Cable Mole St. Nicholas Cape Haiti, interrupted.
Line Shanghai-Tientsin, interrupted.
Cable Paramaribo Cayenne, interrupted.
Cable Zanzibar Mombassa, interrupted.
Cable Cape Saint Jacques to Hue, interrupted.
Land lines also between Saigon and Hue, interrupted.

ART, MUSIC, AND DRAMA.

NEW PLAY AT THE GARRICK.

ROYAL PHOTOGRAPHIC SOCIETY.

LONDON, Oct. 5.

If to arrange a drama so that at the end of the last act the characters are left in almost precisely the same position as at the end of the second is to have written a good play, Mr. Barrie is to be congratulated. But if to set before you a problem, somehow or other to be solved, and to work out a satisfactory, or even an unsatisfactory, solution, be part of the duty of a playwright, then Mr. Barrie had better have confined the story of "The Wedding Guest," recently produced at the Garrick to the pages of a novel. In a novel—not necessarily in a good novel—it is open to a writer to tackle a problem as best he may to the last chapter, and in the last chapter frankly to admit that he gives up the riddle. He may atone for absence of plot, when labelling with the word finis what is only another beginning, by the power of his writing and the charm of the characters in his story. But to set such a novel on the stage is merely to ensure the disappointment of an audience which, discovering that the playwright has set himself to tackle a problem which has been tackled before by others, wonders what solution he will find, and at the end is told that none is forthcoming. To be unable to solve a riddle is the commonest experience in ordinary life; but it is not the duty of the playwright to emphasise that fact upon the stage. Of course Mr. Barrie handicaps himself by selecting a problem which has been treated on London boards for the last decade. But why, having selected that problem, his contribution to the many ways of solving it should be to give it up, it is hard to determine.

"The Wedding Guest" opens with a scene exceedingly pretty. That is an adjective which is usually applicable to a wedding, and it is certainly applicable to the first act of the play. Margaret Fairbairn is to be married in the drawing-room of the Old Keep, her father's Scottish home, to Paul Digby, a young English painter. Here is an obvious opportunity for delighting the audience with spectacular effect, and undoubtedly Margaret Fairbairn makes a most charming bride. The wedding scene makes an excellent "tableau vivant." It would make nothing else, if it were not that to the wedding comes the Guest who gives the title to the play. It need hardly be explained that she is the "other woman" with whom Paul Digby lived in the days before he met Margaret Fairbairn. She has taken the name of Mrs. Ommaney. To the wedding she comes, invited, unknowingly of course, by Paul Digby—she had been wandering near Old Keep, because the countryside had its memories for her; she was tired, and Margaret insisted that she should rest and refresh herself at Old Keep. At the proper moment Paul Digby catches her eye, and as he, half dazed, slips the ring on his bride's finger the Wedding Guest falls fainting to the ground. The other guests suppose her to be merely an hysterical servant, and nothing interrupts the send-off of the married couple, with rice and slipper-throwing and all the rest of it—all calculed to set the audience in an admirable humour.

And then comes Act II. It is far and away the best part of the play. Throughout its great length one is gripped fast by the interest of it, the twists and turns of the action, the possibilities which become impossible, the probabilities which in turn become improbable. The acts opens with another pretty situation—Jenny Geddes, a little Scottish nursemaid playing with a baby. The baby, of course, is Kate Ommaney's and Margaret Fairbairn—now Margaret Digby—may be expected shortly. After her arrival it is clear that Kate Ommaney will return to the house, and that Paul Digby will come to look for his wife. All this happens, and the inevitable disclosure, deferred and deferred again throughout the scene, is staved off still further by the relapse of Kate Ommaney into a kind of mad fit to which she is subject. Enter Lady Janet Dunwoodie, a sort of godmother "ex machina," who apparently watches (a very inconvenient addition to a honeymoon!) over everything that the young couple do or indeed intend to do the moment the wedding is over. Her interference in this scene leads to her discovery, by looking at the mad (now sleeping) woman's locket, that Paul was Kate Ommaney's lover. Paul, although Lady Janet is for concealing the fact, tells his wife all, and she leaves him for her father's house, the problem of what is to happen to Kate Ommaney being still left unsolved.

The problem is still left unsolved in the third act. Each of the characters follow in turn to Old Keep where Mr. Fairbairn hears everyone's story in turn. And the end of it is that Margaret Digby goes back to Paul, and Kate Ommaney is left where she was at the end of the first act. That cannot be said to be a satisfactory ending for her. What is even less satisfactory than the conclusion of the play, however, is the method by which Kate Ommaney's end is decided. Mr. Fairbairn is appealed to. He immediately gives an exhibition of senile selfishness which is so grotesque a caricature as to be peculiarly offensive. Indeed, just as Mr. Barrie takes away from the pleasure with which we read his novels by a certain exaggeration which is humorous, but improbable and inartistic, so in this play certain of his characters irritate when they should amuse. No man ever met, or will meet, a father who behaved so selfishly, so absurdly as does Margaret Fairbairn's father when his child lays her trouble before him. No woman ever met a man who would play the fool so completely as Mr. Fairbairn does in proposing "a new life" in Australia to Kate Ommaney. Mr. Fairbairn, it is true, is not the only faulty character of the minor persons of the play. The old family butler is amusing now and then, but he is not a gentleman's servant. The Scottish Minister is amusing now and then, but of course he looks the other way when his ports glass is being filled. It is traditional that clergymen should look the other way when their glasses are being filled on the stage.

If the play had ended with the second act—or if the third act had led anywhere, instead of nowhere—this would have been a play above the average. It is worth seeing as it is. Mr. H. B. Irving's acting as Paul Digby is masterly. Unfortunately, Paul Digby is nearly always in a sorry plight, and Mr. Irving is compelled to make the best of that. But his work is excellent. Miss Dorothea Baird plays Margaret with a charming brightness and naivete. Miss Violet Vanbrugh might, we thought once or twice, have played with a little more tenderness. Yet she played with power, and here and there—as in her madness—with infinite grace. Miss Kate Sergeantson acted with a certain distinction, if her part is not admirably suited to her. Miss Joan Burnett is to be heartily congratulated on her Jenny-Geddes, and Messrs. Brandon Thomas and Henry Vibarton doing their best with the not very original parts of Mr. Fairbairn and the Rev. Mr. Gibson. "The Wedding Guest" was received with considerable favour; Mr. Barrie, however, did not come forward to receive his congratulations in person.

Mr. Clifford Harrison gave the first of his autumn series of recitals at the Steinway Hall on Saturday afternoon. This most accomplished artist's charm and mastery of an exceedingly difficult art are now so universally known to all who appreciate a perfect interpretation of literary masterpieces that it is difficult to say anything of his reciting except that it retains all the characteristic features which have for several years past placed Mr. Harrison far beyond the reach of rivalry. His entertainments are in fact quite unique. For one thing in particular he is cordially to be thanked. He always selects a programme consisting for the most part of real gems of literature, and we suspect that not a few of his hearers owe to him an enhanced appreciation of—some perhaps a first introduction to—the great writers whose works he interprets with so much sympathy and feeling. On Saturday afternoon, for example he recited a lovely passage from Ruskin on "Grass and Moss," which revealed with remarkable vividness the beauty of the great masters prose; while his rendering of "Abt Vogler" and "A Musical Instrument" did the same for the poetry of the two Brownings. These two pieces, as well as Swinburne's dainty "Interlude" and the reciter's own work The Post Boy were given with the musical accompaniment which Mr. Clifford Harrison makes a most delightful feature of his entertainment. His extraordinary versatility was shown by his recitation of selections so varied on style and character as those we have mentioned combined with Rudyard Kipling's "Song of the Banjo"; Bennett Coll's humorous "Ars Salutationis," in which the elaborate and courtly manners of eighteenth century society are contrasted with the brusqueness of the present day; and a pathetic short story of "Old Lovers," by Mary Wilkins. Mr. Harrison's repertoire for the present series includes a good many pieces that we do not remember his having recited before, besides most of the old favourites with which he has made us familiar. The full audience at the Steinway Hall on Saturday proved that these most refined and artistic recitals are in no danger of losing their popularity, which is thoroughly well-deserved.

Mr. Schultz-Curtius, of whose coming season of German plays at the Comedy Theatre we have already given some particulars, is, it appears, to have a rival—and a rival who has contrived to be earlier in the field. This is the German Dramatic Society, which, under the direction of Mr. Carl Schoenfield, will commence its long list of German performances with Goethe's "Iphigenie," with Gluck's music, on Thursday evening next at St. George's Hall. Frau Maria Pospischil, from the theatrically famous Stadttheater, in Hamburg, will sustain the part of Iphigenie, in association with Herr Richard Kirch, from the same house, in the character of Orest. "Every night a change of bill" appears to be the motto of our energetic and enterprising visitors—for the present week at least, as the initial production will be followed on Friday by Ibsen's "Nora," and on Saturday by Sudermann's "Magda." After that the performances will be given on alternate nights; but it would appear that in no case will a performance be repeated. As we have already stated, the coming season of German performances at the Comedy Theatre will commence on Friday week, with Herr L. Fulda's "Jugend Freunde," preceded by the prologue to Goethe's "Faust."

Sir H. Irving will be going on his professional travels with Miss Ellen Terry and his company very shortly, and, with the exception of one matinee, will not be seen in town again before next April. The event referred to is the morning performance which he has arranged with Mr. Arthur Collins for the benefit of the sufferers from the appalling calamity at Galveston. It will take place at Drury Lane on Tuesday, the 16th inst., and will engage the voluntary services of a very large number of distinguished actors and actresses, who will be seen for the most part in scenes from popular plays. Sir Henry Irving's contribution to the long programme will be Corporal Brewster, in Mr. Conan Doyle's "Waterloo" followed by a recital of Hood's "Dream of Eugene Aram"—an item which, in the memory of this distinguished actor, is clothed with so many gratifying associations.

The old Photographic Society has made a departure; it has migrated from Pall-mall to the New Gallery in Regent-street, with at least one advantage, namely, that the pictorial aspect is no longer fighting with the more scientific one of apparatus. Here there is ample room for both; while arranged upstairs are those results of research which always form an important section of these shows, and are beyond the well-worn discussion respecting the artistic merits of photography. As in the sister exhibition at the Dudley Gallery, various fresh experiments in development, many of them American, and for the most part figure studies, form a noticeable feature. There is a fashion for sombre impressionism, rather unnecessarily grey in spirit, but with it are efforts of a lighter, more delicately finished kind. Very perfect is the small platinum print, a refined study of a lady's head, by Mr. Fellows Willson, perphaps the most marked contrast possible to a striking profile done in red by the gum-bichromate process, by Mr. Yarnall Abbot. Everyone will look at these definitely-lined features and heavily-massed hair; though to be gazed at longer, perhaps, are the more shodowy and poetic maidens evolved by Mr. Edward Steichen, or the more substantial figures, though still of the land of shades, "Hortensia," "Hermione," the "Madonna of the Vine," and others by Mr. Frank Eugene. Another order of work of much distinction will be found in several contributions by Miss Mathilde Well, especially a little picture of "Eleanor," a child with a book, and the pretty idyll "The Song of the Meadow Lark," certainly productions of a true artist in photography. The former hangs on the same wall with a portrait group of Ruskin and Henry Acland, taken at Brantwood by Miss Acland in 1893; and not far from these is an expressive head by Miss Evelyn Boden. Retracing our steps, a delightful reminiscence of the old mezzotints will be found in two small wholelengths by Mr. Walter Barnett, of a lovely sitter in a brocaded robe, possed in an attitude of Romney-like grace, and the companion work, equally fine in the production and softening of rich textures.

It is noteworthy that only two medals have been awarded this year, one for a view of Venice, in platinotype, of soft crayon-like appearance and lucid effect, by Mr. Percy Lewis; the other for "The Orchard," by Mr. W. T. Greatbatch, a carbon print full of the lightness and glory of spring, its brilliancy not forced by the help of dark shadows, but by delicate management of half-tones. In company with this are many good landscapes and the usual gloamings and sunsets on sea and river. Mr. Alex. Keighley has an intentional message of sentiment in "The Passing Bell," a contrast of youth and age in a village garden, with an old church in the background; and we have simple nature made beautiful under chosen aspects by Mr. Charles Job, Mr. John Gash, Mr. Charles Inston, Mr. F. W. Fielder, Mr. W. Thomas, Mr. Page Croft, and many more. The realistic yet charming boy-portraits of Dr. F. Detlefsen, and studies by Mr. Herbet French, are also to be searched for amongst the best things; and a graphic piece of realistic photography cannot be missed—namely, Mr. James Sinclair's "Scavengers," going home with slouching gait, the birch-brooms shadowed grimly on a white wall. The North and South Galleries have been given up to professional photography, lent in comprehensive spaces to well-known and famous firms; and so Messrs. Illingworth have hung their large photo of the Queen, while the Stereoscopic Company do honour to Lord Roberts as well as to countless other major and minor celebrities of every branch of fame. The Autotype Company, Messrs. Rillott, the Kodak Company, with war pictures numerous; Mr. Turner, with studio portraits; Mr. H. W. R. Child, with pictorial reproductions, etc., all use their opportunities well. In the upper gallery young students should often be found, amidst depths of lore in natural history, geology, horticulture, eclipses, and the mysteries of the moon, and, not least of all in these days, the wilfulness and vagaries of flying bullets. A morning here, under able guidance, would be worth several days in the schoolroom.

A COMPLAINT FROM THE CUSTOMS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is rumoured that an outsider is to be brought in to succeed the present Deputy Superintendent of H. M.'s Customs Preventive Service, who is about to proceed on sick leave to England. If this is so, a most cruel wrong will be inflicted on a large body of deserving officers in the service. It is only now and then that an opportunity like the present occurs to give the officers the benefit of an acting appointment after years of continuous service. Surely there must be, among the many senior officers, one or more who is capable of carrying on the duties of a Deputy Superintendent, a post which was only recently held, during the absence on leave of the present Deputy, by the Senior Inspector of H. M.'s Customs (Mr. Blunt). After putting in twenty-five to thirty years of meritorious service in the department the promotion, even a temporary one, should be allowed as an encouragement to the officers, to go to the Inspectors who are thoroughly posted up with every section of the several Customs Acts, whereas an outsider would be quite foreign to such work, although he may be a good seaman. The present popular Commissioner of Customs who is too well-known for his love of fair-play and justice, and who does not overlook merit and long service, will not, it is to be hoped, allow a glaring injustice to be introduced into a department, where the chances of promotion are so few and far between.—Yours, &c.,

ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN TRADE WITH PERSIA.

The following letters from Major Chenevix-Trench, the British Consul at Seistan, are being circulated by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce for the information of members of the Chamber and of the Indian Tea Association.

To—The Bengal Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta, Dated Seistan via Quetta, Beluchistan, 10th September, 1900.

Gentlemen,—As you are aware I am much interested in the trade with Persia by the new route via Quetta and Nushki.

I need not remind you that the tea demand in Persia is very great and should increase. It is hoped that the new route to Persia by Quetta and Nushki will afford a better road of ingress with Persia than any other.

Merchants have now asked me to provide them with information regarding cost of tea delivered at Quetta and I would request that you make the contents of this letter as widely known as possible in order to ensure my obtaining as many samples of tea with details of cost.

I would like to receive small samples of all qualities of black and green tea; attached to the sample boxes must be a paper giving—

(1) Name of sample as known to the trade.
(2) Cost of sampled tea packed for camel transport delivered at Quetta per maund.
(3) Name of firms or agents willing to supply at prices quoted.
(4) Name of bankers to whom drafts should be made payable at the time of ordering.

As the carrring power of the post is not great, the samples should be small and packed in boxes, tin, or wood; at least two samples of each quality should be sent.

Should you receive any requests for information about trade in any particular line with Persia, I should be glad if you would ask the applicant to send a sample duly labelled, in the form requested, to the Consul at Seistan who will be all at the time of going information to send an order for the goods sampled.

To—The Bengal Chamber of Commerce. Dated Seistan address Quetta, 10th September 1900.

Gentlemen,—Independently of your letter No. 794 of 1900, I have already addressed a letter to you on the subject of the tea trade with Persia, and have asked you for samples of green and black tea, the samples being separately labelled with price and description of tea, etc., on each label. From my position here in Seistan I cannot, I fear, give you full information about the various sorts of tea now drunk by the Persians. The chief point in the tea trade, in which I am for the sake of the Indian grower at present interested in, is the route which will be most profitable for the introduction of the tea at present cosumed in Persia.

Much of this tea now finds its way to Teheran, Meshed, and the North of Persia, *via* Batoum, and much by Bushire and Bunder Abbas. It is hoped that the new route to Persia by Quetta and Nushki will be found the easiest, safest, and cheapest route for all places in Central Eastern Persia, and even in Northern Persia; whether this is so, or not, entirely depends on the price at which tea can be landed, say, in Seistan

When I receive from you samples of tea with prices duly nrasked as delivered at Quetta, I can calculate from here the cost of placing that tea on any market in Persia when it will easily be seen whether the Dushki route is the best for the import of tea, as compared with other routes. This information will be a matter of vkry great importance, as from these figures together with other similar figures, the paying possibilities of a railway from Quetta to Seistan can easily be calculated.

Later on I leave Seistan for Meshed, and from thence I shall, after having received samples of tea, be in a better position to give you information about the tea tasts in Persia.

Provided samples of tea are sent to Persia, prices quoted and addresses given, of agents selling at prices quoted, there is no lack of Persian merchants who will order. By these orders the tea taste of Persia can be guaged.

Similar remarks to the above apply to indigo sales in Persia, and I await samples of indigo—I enclose a copy of a letter I have written to Mr. E. Macnaghten (not received).

As regards gunny bags, as at present informed, I see no prospect for trade in this line. A sample gunny bag labelled as the tea may, however, be sent to me, addressed Meshed, where I hope to be in about two months from now, when I shall be able to find out whether there is any demand or not.

Later I shall send you samples of exports, though exports from Persia will not affect you in the same way as merchants at Bombay and Karachi.

THE INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

The Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct the substitution of the following for paragraphs 2, 3 ana 4 of Home Department Medical Notification No. 361, dated the 30th July, 1886, regarding the Administrative Staff of the Indian Medical Service in the several Provinces in India.

2. The Administrative appointments are the following:—

	Monthly salary. Rs.
1 Director-General of the Indian Medical Service and Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India	2,700
1 Secretary to the Director-General of the Indian Medical Service and Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India, Rs. 1,200 rising to	1,400
1 Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras	2,500
1 Personal Assistant to Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras (consolidated)	600
1 Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay	2,500
1 Personal Assistant to Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay (consolidated)	600
1 Colonel with title of Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Bengal	2,250
1 Colonel with title of Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals for the North-Western Provinces and Oudh	2,250
1 Colonel with title of Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals for the Punjab	2,000
1 Colonel with title of Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals and Sanitary Commissioner for Burma	2,000
1 Colonel for Civil Medical Administration in the Central Provinces	1,800

3. The Director-General of the Indian Medical Service will be the head of the amalgamated Indian Medical Services in India. It will be his duty, among other matters, to propose transfers between the military and Civil Departments, to recommend for promotion to the administrative grades and to advise the Government on all questions relating to the admission of officers and subordinates to the Indian Medical Service, to the conduct and services of Indian Medical Officers of all grades and to the supply of medical and surgical stores. The Director-General of the Indian Medical Service and Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of Indian will be entitled to receive any information he desires from the Surgeon-Generals, of Civil Hospitals, Administrative Medical Officers and Sanitary Commissioners attached to the Local Governments and Administrations, and to communicate with these officers in regard to the operation of departmental rules and orders; but he will exercise no direct authority over these officers, who will be solely under the orders of the Local Government or Administration to which each belongs.

4. Officers will be selected for the above-named administrative offices by the Government of India for the Bengal Presidency and by the Governments of Madras and Bombay for those Presidencies respectively. Selections will be made in each Presidency from the whole Indian Medical Service of that Presidency, and the principles of selection hitherto followed in all other respects in making such appointments will be observed. The nominations by the Governments of Madras and Bombay respectively will, however, be subject to the approval of the Government of India.

The Surgeon-Generals with the Governments of Madras and Bombay will be restricted to the exercise of the functions of Administrative Medical Officers and Civil Inspector-Generals of Hospitals in respect to the Civil Medical Staff and Civil Medical Institutions in their respective Presidencies. They will exercise no control over those sections of the existing medical establishments of Madras and Bombay which are composed of officers employed with the army or over the reserve of 25 per cent for leave and casualties, the administration of which will be conducted directly under the orders of the Government of India.

CONCERT AT THE SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE.

Last evening an enjoyable concert was given in the Seamen's Institute by the crew of the P. and O. s. s. Peninsular in aid of the funds of the institution. There was a good attendance and the programme being a popular one the audience were appreciative. Many of the items were very warmly applauded. Dr. Murray gave a couple of attractive piano solos and Messrs. F. Powell and A. Collins performed two very effective mandoline duets. Messrs. F. J. Baker and R. B. Hutchings supplied the humorous element with success and the rest of the programme was agreeably contributed to by Messrs. R. Watson, E. Vizard, A. E. Barker, P. J. Thompson, E. Godwin, W. Flood, A. J. Davis, A. E. Harding, and W. Penhaligon.

LORD ROSEBERY.

HIS PAST AND HIS FUTURE.

Since 1896 Lord Rosebery has taken no part in political life, though it would be inaccurate to say he is indifferent to his country's politics. On several occasions he has made speeches which have created admiration even among the ranks of his opponents, and there is no doubt his attitude in regard to the war in South Africa had an enormous effect in the Liberal support afforded to Lord Salisbury's Government in the early days of the Boer rebellion. It is now quite probable that Lord Rosebery is about to once more take an active part in the fortune of the Liberal Party, and any particulars concerning the ex-Premier's past life will be read with interest. Miss Stoddart, the editress of the "Woman at Home," has been making researches into the ancestry. The peerage of the United Kingdom was given to Lord Rosebery's grand-father in 1828. He was a favourite of the Queen's and a sturdy Liberal politician, who acted as political manager for Earl Grey. His son, Lord Dalmeny, was member of Parliament for Stirling Burghs when Lord Rosebery was born, and had held the seat since 1832. He had also had a place in the Melbourne Ministry.

Miss. Stoddart's stories of his schooldays include his Eton master's description of him as "a budding bibliomaniac." The master had insight, for, said he, "I am doing all I can to make him a scholar; anyhow, he will be an orator, and if not a poet, such a man as poets delight in."

HIS DESIRE FOR UNITY.

When the Liberal Government of 1830 was formed, Lord Rosebery held temporarily a position as Under-Secretary for the Home Department for the convenience of Scotch business, which had not then been transferred to a separate department. On quitting that office, he made his celebrated visit to the Australasian Colonies, which confirmed his pride in the Liberal creation of our Colonial and Imperial system and his desire to knit Great Britain and the daughter countries in a closer union. "I had always hoped," he said at Melbourne, "that the communion of races might last as long as my life, but since my visit to Australia it will become a passion with me to endeavour to preserve that unity."

He came first into the Cabinet to strengthen the Liberal Government at a time when the fall of Khartoum was causing trouble to the Government. "It was impossible," said Sir Algernon West, "not to admire Lord Rosebery for joining a ship so deep in the trough of the sea." At Edinburgh Lord Rosebery said, "When I ask myself, What is a Liberal? I remember that the name 'Liberal' is good enough for Mr. Gladstone, and good enough for Mr. Bright. I am quite willing to walk under an umbrella with these two gentlemen. He also entreated "earnest Radicals, labour candidates, men of calm and philosophic views, even the sinister and mysterious Whig, if such can be found, to rally once more round the old flag. He asked them to compromise a little in order to preserve the essence, and to see that no sacrilegious hand should dare to touch the sacred ark of Liberal unity. "Be one party, he said again; forget everything for the public." "Let us take care," said he, "that in straining after what is desirable, we do not lose what is vital and essential, that in grasping what we should like to have—aye, and what we mean to have—we do not slip down and plunge, leaders and party, Parliament and Government, into the Serbonian bog."

THE ROSEBERY COLLAR.

"Personal Characteristics" is the title of the ninth and tenth, the closing, chapters of Miss Stoddart's book. His dress is described as simple, and has not startled the observant authoress by any more decided change than the discarding in summer of tall hats and bowlers for a white straw. "He avoids the eccentricities of costume which mark the hot season at Westminster." As there was a Gladstone collar so there is a Rosebery collar. It turns down in front but as the sharp edges of the ordinary turn-down collar were found to tear the silk facings of frock coats, "he caused the edges to be cleverly rounded that the silk might not wear out so soon." One thinks of John Gilpin's wife, although Miss Stoddart does not quote Cowper:

Although on pleasure she was bent,
She had a frugal mind.

AS A LINGUIST.

Lord Rosebery "speaks French very well, more correctly, though more deliberately, than Lord Salisbury, but with less perfection of idiom and accent than the late Earl Granville. With German he is thoroughly conversant." Miss Stoddart finds Lord Rosebery's present outside attitude towards the profession of politics rather provoking, but referring to Mr. Goldwin Smith's comparison of the ex-Prime Minister to a revolving light, now flashing out brilliantly, now lost in deepest darkness, while the public watches anxiously for the next corruscation, she says: "The same analogy might, however, be used of every statesman, for in the greatest lives there are times of withdrawal, recuperation, and silence. The light is not quenched in darkness because it has ceased to illuminate one tract of sea. Mr. Gladstone himself, with his unrivaled physical strength and his marvellous genius, found it necessary in 1875 to seek an interval of rest. Lord Rosebery who, by unceasing energy, reached the highest place, thirteen years earlier than Mr Gladstone, has a right, like him, to pause for a time while he gathers strength for new adventures."

AHMEDABAD NEWS.

Our Ahmedabad correspondent, writing on Monday, says:—The last whole week was occupied by the Sessions Court in the trial of a murder case, in which one Prabhashanker Narotam, a Khedawal Brahmin, is charged under Section 302 of the Indian Penal Code. The facts of the case showed that in the month of May last, the deceased Hargowan Valji, a blacksmith, who was working in the Umreth Ginning Factory, was caught hold of by the accused and whipped in the compound of the mill and beaten to death in one of the rooms. After the death of the blacksmith, the acc

THE POWERS AND CHINA.

REPORTED DESTRUCTION OF THE RHENISH MISSION AT TUNG KUN.

(From the China mail papers of Oct. 1 to 8.)

REFUGEES from the East River say that on Sep. 26 the Rhenish Mission at Tung Kun was destroyed by a mob. The property consisted of a large hospital, the doctor's house and a mission church. It will be remembered some time ago that the Rhenish Missionaries were requested to leave by the Tung Kun Magistrate. He afterwards requested them to return, but this they refused to do.

Tung Kun, which is a District city, is situated on a branch of the East River. The city is about 15 miles south of Shek Lung.

The converts in this case were also plundered.

The latest reports from Shek Lung are to the effect that the rioting was not at an end. The rioters made what is called a mistake and robbed the houses of two men who are not Christians. It is not said that they returned the stolen property.

There is no word of any steps being taken to put down the anarchy that at present prevails on the East River. It was pointed out some weeks ago by a correspondent that trouble was imminent in that part of the country. The proximity of this District to British Territory makes it of more importance than it otherwise would be. The wisdom of strengthening the guard in the Kowloon Hinterland is now fully justified.

SHUN TAK.

The disturbance in Shun Tak seems over for the present. A number of soldiers left Canton to-day for the scene of the troubles. They took with them several of the cages used for strangling prisoners.

The seventeen men arrested are in custody in the Shun Tak city and not at Canton.

Two ancestral halls have been sealed up by the mandarins. The reason for this action is that a quantity of loot was found stored away in these buildings.

Two men implicated in the Shun Tak rising were captured in a house of ill-fame in Canton to-day.

DISTURBANCES NEAR CANTON.

APATHY OF THE CHINESE OFFICIALS.

The delta land between the Pearl and West Rivers appears to be in a very disturbed condition, and missionaries of long experience in these districts state that never within their rememberance has so much ill-feeling been displayed towards foreigners. Rev. Dr. Hager, who has an extensive knowledge of the country, says that this morning a man who has a large mulberry garden in the Shun Tak region, came in and reported the loss of 900 dols. carried away by the robbers. A preacher had been stationed in that district for about six months, but at the beginning of the troubles he left the district. On the 10th September, a band of ruffians came along the street, in the middle of the day, crying out, 'Hunt for the Christians and kill them,' and immediately commenced looting the houses, and continued to loot for six days. The authorities were appealed to but they did nothing to quell the disturbances. Looting also commenced on 18th September at Lung Kwan, about nine or ten miles from Shun Tak. Dr. Hager said that he himself had intended going into the country on Monday, but he received word from some of his native helpers not to come as it was dangerous for a European to travel in the district. The cause of all the unrest and disturbance in the country is directly traceable to the subordinate officials who have taken no steps to disabuse the minds of the people of the absurd notions published in false edicts of the defeats of the Allies. These placards are circulated amongst the people without any attempt on the part of the officials to suppress them; in fact the genuine edicts issued by the district prefect giving a true account of the affairs in the North have been received by the subordinate officials but have not been circulated. The Consuls of the various Powers ought to insist on due publicity being given to the genuine proclamations.

THE TONGSHAN COAL MINES IN DANGER

We have received information from authoritative sources that the Tongshan Coal Mines are in danger of being blown up by the disbanded soldiery of the Peitang and Lutai forts. The Cantonese employees of the Mines now working there have sent to the head Chinese officials of the Mines a petition strongly urging them to apply for a British garrison to be sent to Tongshan and Linse for their protection. They are very much afraid that if this is not done quickly the mines will be wrecked. The number of men (mostly Cantonese) now actually working at Tong Shan is between 400 and 500. These are but indifferently armed and would not stand any chance against the hordes of Boxers and disbanded soldiers. The petition also states that the employees are greatly afraid of the Russians taking possession. From the reports sent in there is a daily output of about 100 tons, against 1,200 tons when the mines were in working order. Surely something ought to be done to secure the working of some portion of the mines before the winter sets in. The railway line is intact from Tong Shan to Shan-Hai-Kwan and there should be no great difficulty in obtaining all the coal wanted for everyone, the mines being only partially flooded.—"Mercury."

PROVINCIAL GOVERNORSHIPS.

Several important Chinese official appointments are announced. Lu Chuanlin, ex-Governor of Soochow, has been promoted to the viceroyalty of the two Kwang; and the son of the governor of Kiangsi is transferred to the Governorship of Soochow. The acting Governor of Soochow, Nieh, is made Governor of Cheklang, the son of the late Governor of Cheklang being ordered to Taiyuanfu for duty in the Detached Palace. The first and last officials are intensely anti-foreign.

IMPORTANT IMPERIAL DECREE.

DEGRADATION OF PRINCES.

Shanghai, September 29.

An Imperial Decree, dated 25th September, has been published.

Princes and Ministers are blamed for aiding the Boxers and causing a rupture with the friendly Powers, and it is intimated that those officials who have brought about this unhappy state of things will be punished according to their guilt.

The decree degrades Princes Chuang, Kong, Tsailen and Tiaiyei, while Prince Tuan, who it is said must be treated more leniently, will be handed over to the Board of the Imperial Clan, and his allowances will be stopped.

The Censors Tsailen and Yinnen and also Kangyi and Chaoshichao are to be handed over to the Board of Civil Appointments.

The decree expresses regret at the death of Baron von Ketteler, the German Minister, and orders the performance of posthumous honours.

ANOTHER VERSION.

An Edict, dated 27th September, has been issued by the Emperor Kwang Su, complaining that the affairs of the country have reached such a climax.

He maintains that some of the Princes are responsible for not suppressing the Boxers and others are blamed with encouraging them.

The Emperor orders that Prince Tuan, Prince Yih and Prince Chong be dismissed from their offices and be dealt with by the Imperial Court in a manner befitting their offences.

Kang Yi and Chaoshicho are also to be dismissed, and their punishment is to be awarded by the Imperial Court.

TROUBLE SPREADING TO THE SZ YAP DISTRICTS.

TWO MISSION CHURCHES ATTACKED AND PLUNDERED.

News has been brought to Canton of disturbances in the San Ui District which is about 60 miles distant from Canton. It is said that the Church Missionary Society's mission church at Kong Mun has been attacked and partially destroyed. The greatest damage appears to have been wrought in San Ui. The mob carried away everything they could remove from the Wesleyan Mission church in that city. On last Friday afternoon, six shops belonging to converts, two of them dealing in western drugs, were plundered. Two of the converts happened to be in the mission church at San Ui when the rioters put in an appearance. There were some soldiers in the street at the time not far away from the door of the church but instead of doing their duty or even attempting it they retired in favour of the rioters to allow them, as they were heard to say, to fat ts'oi or gain wealth. The two converts mentioned above when they saw the mob gathering, knowing what it meant, escaped by the back door of the church which faces the river. They made their way to the Yamen. The Magistrate received them politely and soon despatched soldiers to the scene of the disturbance. Afraid to return, these two men came to Canton to report the outrage. To facilitate their movements the San Ui Magistrate gave them two soldiers' coats and also sent two or three soldiers with them as far as Kong Mun.

ARREST OF A REFORMER.

On Thursday evening an important arrest of a Reformer was made in Canton. The man is a sau ts oi or first degree man. Report has it that the man was arrested because of a telegram received from Chang Chi Tung. He is imprisoned in the Nam Hoi's Yamen and no one is allowed to see him.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER." Sold by Chemists, and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

CEYLON'S SURPLUS STOCK OF TIMBER.

EXPERIMENTAL EFFORTS TO ESTABLISH TRADE WITH INDIA.

H. E. the Governor of Ceylon in delivering his annual address the other day, made gratifying allusion to the Forest Department, and added that an officer of the Department was about to sail for the east coast of India in order to ascertain whether a trade in timber and firewood could not be opened with the ports on the Coromandal Coast. Upon enquiry we learn from the Conservator of Forests, Mr. A. F. Broun, that already an officer in the person of Mr. H. F. C. Fyers, the Assistant Conservator of Forests of the North-Western Province, has gone to India, having left on the 11th of this month, with the object, as stated above, of endeavouring to open up a demand for the surplus timber of Ceylon. Mr. Fyers will be away about three weeks, and during that time will visit Madras, Coconada, Negapatam, and other ports along the east coast. The result of the experiment is being awaited by the Department with a great deal of interest. There is, Mr. Broun informed us, always a great demand for timber in India. On the Coromandal Coast the forests are not so extensive as on the Malabar Coast and this is why the former has been selected. It is hoped to open up a trade both for timber and firewood, the former for use in the Northern ports of India, and the latter chiefly for the Southern railway, and the southern parts of the Peninsula, whilst it is also hoped that ships bringing cargoes of rice to Colombo will take back to India cargoes of firewood and timber. With regard to

THE RESOURCES OF CEYLON,

Mr. Broun pointed out that the population of the island is dense only in the Western portion. In the vicinity of the forests themselves there is very little demand for wood, and the Government have enormous areas of timber for which it can find no market locally, and which are now quite ready for the axe. For some years past the Conservator of Forest has had the sanction of H. E. the Governor to make such an experiment as is now being tried, but it was thought a dvisable to wait until more definite information could be obtained as to the extent of the supplies which Ceylon could put forth. Lately the Department has carried out a great deal of stock-taking, and with this information in its possession, the Department was in a better position to inform others what it had to offer. The question that has to be answered is whether India can obtain her supply cheaper elsewhere, and if the reply is in the negative, the prospects of an extensive trade between India, where the consumption of both timber and firewood is very large, and Ceylon are encouraging. Speaking with reference to the

SCARCITY OF FIREWOOD IN SOME PARTS OF THE HILL COUNTRY.

Mr. Broun pointed out that this was due to the fact that there were no forests near Colombo and the localities referred to. Most of the forests were far away on the other side of the Island, and the cost of shipping or conveyance by train made the cost of firewood prohibitive, unless an enterprising speculator would buy special shiploads of firewood and bring them round to Colombo.

Mr. Fyers hopes to secure the support of the Madras Government, because opposition from that quarter would probably lead to the experiment turning out unsuccessful. Mr. Fyers' commission is an important one, and we hope soon to hear of its success.—*Times of Ceylon.*

THE NEW AUSTRALIA.

LORD HOPETOUN'S HOPES AND AIMS.

THE Earl of Hopetoun, the first Governor-General of the Australian Commonwealth, who left England on Oct. 4 on his mission south, was given a great send-off on Wednesday by the Old Country. Some 700 people were present at a complimentary banquet at the Hotel Cecil. The Colonial Secretary was to have been in the chair, but the General Election kept him otherwise occupied, and Lord Selborne, the Under-Secretary for the Colonist, was his substitute. Among those present were Lord Lansdowne, Mr. Goschen, the Lord Chancellor, Lord Clarendon, Lord Carrington, Lord Aberdeen, Lord Brassey, Lord Jersey, Lord Kintore, and the Agents-General for the several Colonies. The gathering altogether was a most distinguished one—a splendid expression of the feeling of this country towards United Australia and its first Governor-General.

A ROYAL MESSAGE.

A cablegram from Sir Wilfrid Laurier was read to the effect, "United Canada sends greatings to United Australia." A number of Australian Volunteers who have served in South Africa here entered the banqueting hall, and formed a guard of honour, so to speak, round it. Then Lord Selborne gave the usual loyal toasts, and delivered a special message from the Prince of Wales, expressing His Royal Highness's regret that he could not be present on such a notable occasion. It would, he said, have been a special pleasure to him to join in the compliment which was being paid to Lord Hopetoun. His Royal Highness was confident that no better selection for a great post could have been made. To the people of Australia the Prince mentioned an illustration of the good wishes with which he beheld the launching of a Federated Australia. It was his hearty concurrence in the recommendation of the Prime Minister to the Queen that his only son, the Duke of York, should visit Australia to inaugurate the first session of the Federal Parliament.

THE NEW GOVERNOR'S MISSION.

In proposing the health of Lord Hopetoun, Lord Selborne read a telegram from Sir William Lyne, the Premier of New South Wales. It expressed the satisfaction of himself and the other Australian Premiers at the appointment of Lord Hopetoun as first Governor-General of Australia, and offered his lordship a cordial welcome to Australia.

Lord Hopetoun, rising to respond, was received with renewed cheers, and after referring to the old friendship that existed between himself and Lord Selborne, he said that the gracious message from the Prince of Wales and the telegram from the Australian Premiers would encourage him to approach the task before him with greater confidence. He much regretted the absence of Mr. Chamberlain, as he should have liked to have publicly thanked him for the honour he had done him in recommending him to the Queen for the appointment. He hoped Mr. Chamberlain had not made a mistake, but at all events he would try his hardest to justify the selection. He would pray that he might be endowed with patience, tact, common-sense, and reasonably good health, without which no one could discharge the duties of such an office. Referring to the promised visit of the Duke and Duchess of York to Australia, Lord Hopetoun said it was no light thing for the Queen to allow her grandson and granddaughter to be absent from the country for some months, but he was sure that the welcome they would receive would compensate Her Majesty for any temporary anxiety she might suffer. In conclusion, Lord Hopetoun expressed his opinion that the time would come when the Empire would be under one strong Imperial Government so far as external matters were concerned. If when his term of office expired they were able to say of him, "He was not a great man, but he has done well," he would have had his reward and would be content.

The toast of "The mother Country" was given by the Hon. H. Copeland, and responded to by the Lord Chancellor and Earl Carrington.

THE FEDERAL CAPITAL.

"An Australian" points out, with reference to the statement of a correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph Company that the future capital of the Confederated Colonies of Australia will be at Melbourne that the Parliament of the Commonwealth alone can decide upon the site of the Federal capital, and the Parliament itself is restricted in its selection. The "Constitution Act" provides that "the seat of Government of the Commonwealth shall be determined by the Parliament, and shall be within territory which shall have been granted to, or acquired by the Common wealth, and shall be vested in and belong to the Commonwealth, and if New South Wales be an original State shall be in that State and be distant not less than one hundred miles from Sydney. Such territory shall contain an area of not less than one hundred square miles and such portion thereof as shall consist of Crown lands shall be granted to the Commonwealth without any payment therefor. If Victoria be an original State, the Parliament shall sit at Melbourne until it meets at the seat of Government. The Federal capital will, therefore, be in New South Wales

FREE TRADE.

One of the first questions which the new Australian Commonwealth will have to decide will be that of Free Trade of Protection. A powerful contribution to the discussion of this question has been supplied by the Right Hon. G. H. Reid, ex-Prime Minister of New South Wales, in a letter to the electors of the Australian Commonwealth, published in "Our Country," a Sydney paper. Mr. Reid, who is an old Free Trade champion and a gold medalist of the Cobden Club, reviews the question in a comprehensive manner, showing how Europe and America are suffering from the "Chinese wall of restriction." Reviewing the experience of the Australian Colonies, he applies a number of fiscal tests to show how New South Wales has prospered under Free Trade, and has surpassed the distinctly protectionist colony, Victoria. "All the best and all the brightest pages of the progress of Victoria," observes Mr. Reid, "were under the Free Trade policy." Mr. Reid urges the electors, in any case, if concession there must be, to "set a definite limit to concession, so that federal finance and taxation may eventually rest upon the rock of sound principle."

IN THE ORANGE RIVER COLONY.

BOER JUSTICE.

As a result of our evacuation of Senekal on August 27 many of the residents accompanied our forces to Ficksburg. Among them writes a War Correspondent I came across Commandant S. G. Vilonel, well-known out here as the best rifle shot in the Free State. Vilonel commanded the Winburg commando in Natal up to the relief of Ladysmith, and was present, among others, at the following engagements:—Modderspruit, Nicholson's Nek, the sortie from Ladysmith on November 3, Colenso, Spion Kop, and Potgieters Drift. In February he went to the relief of Cronje. At Poplar's Grove he checked our cavalry by moving his men, only 64 in number, from point to point along a ridge, thus giving the impression of a numerous force. After Bloemfontein was taken Vilonel advised surrender, and on this question he and De Wet disagreed. He therefore resigned his command, and decided to go home. A telegram, however, from President Steyn summoned him to take command of the forces besieging Wepener. He refused to do so. Steyn then offered to give him a free hand and 500 men to break the British lines of communication wherever possible. He felt that it was a hopeless task. But in spite of his half-heartedness, he still continued to accompany the Boer commandos. When H. de Villiers was wounded at Bidduipsberg he was unanimously elected general. He declined, however to lead, because he already considered that the cause of the Free State was helpless. A few days later he surrendered to the English at Senekal. It is at this point that the interest of his narrative begins, which I will leave him to tell in his own words:—

"Shortly after surrendering myself I wrote to Commandant van Rooyen advising him to follow my example and stating the terms offered by the English. In reply I received a letter written by his secretary and signed by Van Rooyen himself, asking me to meet him at a certain point just outside Senekal and to bring him in to surrender. I went out, accompanied by Major Apthorne, of the 12th Brigade. We were both taken prisoners. The Major was shortly afterwards released. I was taken to Reitz, tried for treason before the Extra Judicial Court, consisting of Judge Hertzog, J. G. Luyt, and T. Brain, convicted, and sentenced to five years' penal servitude. I at once lodged an appeal against the decision. From Reitz I was removed to Bethlehem, and I there received notice that my appeal would be hard on July 2. It was afterwards notified to me that the hearing of the appeal was postponed "sine die." I was then removed to Fouriesburg. In Fouriesburg I was tried before the High Court, consisting of Judge Hertzog, as chairman, with Advocates Cronje and Hugo as assessors. I complained that I had had no opportunity of employing an advocate, when by Article 15 of our Criminal Prosecution Law I was obliged to have one. I was told that I was quite able to defend myself. I then objected to the constitution of the High Court, holding that Judge Hertzog could not sit as a member of it because he was not fit to hear an appeal from his own judgment. My objection was overruled I then objected to the constitution of the Court on the ground that, according to Article 9 of Law II. the High Court should sit in Bloemfontein. Judge Herzog asked me if the President ought to proclaim Fouriesburg the capital of the Free State and that the High Court should sit there, what objection I could raise. I asked to be shown the proclamation in order that I might see whether or not the President, in so acting, had acted within the powers granted to him by Law 34, 1889. The alleged proclamation was not forthcoming, and I was told that my previous sentence was upheld. I was imprisoned at Fouriesburg for ten days. In retreating, however, Generals Fourie and Colpe came and released me. I was given a cart and horses and requested to accompany their commandos. When General Prinsloo failed in his endeavour to get an armistice from General Hunter he sent for me to negotiate terms of surrender. After the surrender of Prinsloo's troops General Hunter gave me permission to return to my house at Senekal, and told me to consider myself a prisoner in no sense of the word."

A BOER GENERAL'S OPINION OF OUR TROOPS.

In the course of a further interview with Commandant S. G. Vilonel I put to him a few questions, and he kindly allowed me time to take down his remarks verbatim.

"What do you think of our system of fighting?"

"I consider your military discipline to be excellent. The bravery of your troops, especially the infantry, is unquestionable, and has been much admired by our people. Your artillery is certainly first-class but hardly so effective as might be expected. You see we always fight in a single line a short which drops a yard too far or a yard too short probably misses. Your rifle firing is very moderate, especially at short range. The cause of this I believe to be your fondnes for volley-firing. Volley-firing tends to make shooting inaccurate, because it renders steadiness of aim impossible. For instance, I remember at Spion Kop our loss was comparatively slight in view of the fact that your men were firing at a range of only seventy yards.

"But the chief fault in your system of fighting in the present war has been your apparent inability to make quick movements. Your movements are continually hampered by transports. The trek-ox cannot travel fast enough. Our system differs distinctly from yours. We do, indeed, use ox-waggons, but they are usually left to follow somewhat in our rear, and we never allow them to delay us. For our immediate needs we adopt the "Perde Commando." But this term I mean a commando existing almost wholly of horses. We use practically no tents except "patrol" tents, which can easily be carried with our blankets and rations on horseback. Every two men have, in addition to their own horses, a packhorse in common, on which are carried the necessaries for them both. This packhorse is led by a native boy, who, besides cooking for the "bosses," takes charge of all three horses in action. If a man's horse be shot he always has his packhorse for a remount, or can usually without difficulty procure one from his comrades. On "Perde Commando" every man can easily carry rations for at least eight days; he usually takes enough for a much longer period. These rations consist of raw meat, home-made biscuits, and mealy meal. Most men provide themselves with "bill-tong" in case of emergency, and on every pack-saddle are to be seen a kettle and a small frying-pan. During the campaign in Natal, General Roux, Commandant Van der Merwe, and myself always messed together; we had two packhorses between the three of us, and two native boys. A "Perde Commando" can easily travel from 30 to 35 miles per day. A longer distance can be accomplished at a push, but we have never been obliged to march more than 30 miles on any one day during this war. Our horses fare very well on veldt grass alone, but we always procured forage and mealies for them whenever possible. I am of opinion that you made a mistake in bringing English horses to this country; it would have been both better and more economical to have procured your horses out here. The English horse does not understand grazing; if he does graze the veldt grass does not nourish him. Mealies do not suit him because they are too binding. If he does not actually fall sick he soon becomes very poor. I am not for one moment condemning the English horse. I consider him the finest of his kind. I simply wish to point out that he is altogether unsuitable for campaigning on the veldt."

"Do you consider the policy of leniency a wise one?"

"In theory the policy of leniency is a most statesmanlike one. Its frequent failure in practice, I believe, to be due to the fact that the terms of a parole are often very ill-explained to the man who takes it. I have invariably found the men who have taken up arms a second time to be men of little or no education. Much evil has undoubtedly been wrought by the bad influence and idle prattle of our women folk."

"Have your losses been greater or less than those announced in your papers?"

"Our losses have been infinitely smaller than most people are inclined to believe. Their number has on more than one occasion astounded me. The lists which appeared in our papers, if not always absolutely exact, were on the whole fairly correct. My own returns of killed and wounded were invariably accurately published."

"What of the future?"

"It treated leniently and justly, as soon as hostilities cease, I believe that the inhabitants of the Free State, so far from ever participating in any future rising, will prove themselves absolutely loyal subjects of Her Majesty the Queen. A question of utmost importance in this connection is the appointment of officials, and the English Government cannot be too careful in the men it selects."

Ficksburg, August 29.

"Truth" writes:—There are more remedies for mosquitoe bites than I had suspected when I inquired for one the other day. Yet another correspondent, speaking from an ample experience of the ravages of these pestilent insects both abroad and at home, comes forward with a strong recommendation of Scrubb's Cloudy Fluid Ammonia—a preparation well known to me as useful for several purposes, though I had overlooked this one. But I am hoping that our sufferings from mosquitoes are over for this year at any rate.

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH. A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet toothbrush produce a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The Fragrant "Floriline" being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d. of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

OUR MINOR MANNERS.

We congratulate ourselves with a smile of easy satisfaction (says "B" in the "Pilot" this week), that in the department of morals and manners we are not as our forefathers, and it is undoubtedly true that in some respects there has been a marked improvement since the beginning of the century. The upper classes do not now drink as they used to do. Save in a few small and unimportant circles, gentlemen do not in these days get drunk, do not even to any appreciable extent get under the influence of liquor, and the man whose grandfather was carried to bed by the servants at least once a week, never knows anything worse than a slight difficulty in adjusting the latchkey, and that only after some very special function, although that the reproach brought by foreigners against the Anglo-Saxon is still some extent deserved may be seen from the fact that pigeon-shooting continues to attract its hundreds and football of the roughest kind its thousands. If one half of the reports be true, it would be difficult to go much lower than the crowd at a midland or northern match So far we are to the good, but, on the other hand, have we improved in smaller matters, in the countless details of everyday life? Are we more polite to women, to friends, to strangers? Are the young more deferential to the old? Are children more respectful to those in authority over them? This opens up a big series of questions, the answers to some of which would not make pleasant reading. In matters of pure ceremony, where the action does not go beyond politeness and its performence or omission in no way affects others materially, we are certainly degenerate. These matters may or may not be deemed of importance, according to indi vidual opinion, but they can scarcely be ignored. For a young man to address a senior as "sir" is very rare, for a young woman to address a senior as "madam" or "ma'am" is

RARER STILL.

(Incidentally it is to be observed that nowadays schoolgirls are not usually made to courtsey to their governesses, or to address them by any term of respect whatever. Boys, at least, have to "sir" their masters.) A large proportion of men do not rise automatically when a woman enters or leaves the room in which they are seated, and many remain seated when addressed by a woman approaching them or standing by them. By automatically is meant that they do not rise as a matter of course, but only if, in their opinion, circumstances require it. Leaving these cases of pure ceremony, there is a large group in which ceremony and material considerations are combined, as where a man gives up his seat to a woman who comes into a railway carriage which is already full, or stands aside on a wet day and allows a woman to pass before him into an omnibus. Here the act of politeness consists in the self-sacrifice, but there is also a material benefit conferred, and in these cases gentlemen still show to advantage, though perhaps not so consistently as would have been the case half a century ago in similar circumstances. Lastly, there are the cases into which politeness cannot really be said to enter at all, where no politeness is called for, where it is simply a matter of doing for one's own gratification something which in the abstract is not exactly wrong but which damages or inconveniences others.

AS BROWNING SAYS—PUT CASE.

Here is one very familiar to us all. You arrive at the railway station a few minutes before the train starts, and having taken a ticket and seen the luggage labelled you look for a seat. The first compartment you reach has three occupants. There is still a spare corner, but on the seat is a travelling bag. Also the centre seats are littered with bags and rugs and other impediments. You look in inquiringly. No one offers to move anything. You ask in a general way whether the seats are engaged, but no one is going to put himself to the trouble of answering a general question. Just a little bit annoyed you now apply direct to the person sitting opposite the empty corner and ask him whether it is engaged. Then at last you get your answer, as often as not in an injured tone. So far as he knows it is not engaged. You make a movement as though to put the travelling handbag somewhere else and then, and not till then, does not the owner rouse himself. He lifts it up with all the sympathy of an Irish member towards an evicted tenant and places it on the rack above—so that if it should slip down in mid-journey it may fall on your head as a fitting punishment for your presumption. This experience in one form or another repeats itself every time a train leaves London for an hour's run: in very short journeys it is not so common. Everyone can supply similar instances of backsliding on the part of the mere man; let us turn to

THE FAIRER HALF OF CREATION.

You go to a public meeting or entertainment of any kind, scientific lecture, theatre, concert, it matters not. You pay for your seat, not seldom a stiff price, and having paid you fondly imagine that you are entitled to a sight of the performance. So you are—if you can get it. Should it be a night affair you will get it, but by day light. It is daylight. You in your stupid logical mind feel satisfied that the half-guinea paid gives you the same right to a full and uninterrupted enjoyment of what is going on that it would give you to the full and uninterrupted enjoyment of a leg of mutton. Now see how such theories shiver at the touch of woman. There comes sailing in a beautiful vision in muslin or furs, as the case may be, with a well-thatched roof over her head, and disposed about that roof a large and miscellaneous collection of flowers, and fruits, and vegetables, and ribbons, and laces. From that moment you might as well hear the speakers or singers through a phonograph at Earl's Court, for you cannot see anything. The edifice in front has no consideration for humanity as a matinee hat, effectually shuts out all that lies on the beyond. You sigh. You crack your neck in trying to get a peep through a bunch of red currants, but the apertures are too small. The vision is altogether impenitent for thus depriving you of your imaginary rights. Bless you, she doesn't even know she is causing any inconvenience. She may have heard her brothers and cousins use language about matinee hats, but then those words were meant for other people. The truth never comes home to her that she is stopping anyone's pleasure. Why should it? She is happy herself with a man of short stature in front, the rest of the world must be happy too. You see, she lacks imagination. She does not realise what she is doing. If she did, surely she would be the most——. Sh. No violence, please. Just lean forward and ask her nicely to take it off.

A VOLUME OF IRISH STORIES.

INISDOYLE, in Ireland, is the "dull town," the annals of which are recorded in "Neighbours" (Fisher Unwin), by Julia M. Crottie. These studies—they can scarcely be called stories—of Irish life and character lack the tender charm that inform those of Miss Jane Barlow. They possess little atmospheric quality. There is something almost crude in the realism, but they have the arresting interest of seeming to be the outcome of personal observation. The folk of Inisdoyle are not all kindly, courteous, witty, and eloquent peasants. They have, indeed, a native gift of words, they are imaginative and extraordinarily emotional, but speech and moods with them can be as irrationally violent as delightfully genial. These studies paint a village, the inhabitants of which, young and old, are all children. They are quickly terrorised and bewildered, they are incapable of shaping life for themselves, they brood over grievances, and cannot forget personal wrongs, or shake off the impressions of sorrow. Cunning, the weapon of the weak, is largely developed among them. They have also the appeal and charm of children, their speech and actions have the same captivating unforeseenness. Humour and pathos spring naturally from such materials "Gingolet" is an original study. She is an old woman who played with the children in the streets the time honoured game of pickie.

It is a game requiring much hopping and skipping over chalk lines, great watchfulness, and a loud and insistent voice to claim one's rights. The Inisdoyle pickie-players were an alert lot, but the loudest and most active one among them was Gubinet Bree. Strangers thought it a very queer and rather uncanny thing to see the little withered old woman hopping and yelling and quarrelling with the children; and the unconsciousness of the latter, as they skipped and yelled and fought back, that she was not as one of themselves. The game almost invariably wound up in a violent squabble, the hasty obliteration of the chalk squares by Gubinet, and her angry withdrawal from the play.

Poor Gubinet's mind has never recovered its balance after loss of all those she loved in the dread potato famine time. The story of that tragedy, as she graphically relates it to the landlord's wife, is difficult to read unmoved by the sense of the pity of it.

"Moribund" is a lively account of a gathering round the deathbed of John Murray. The group about it discuss the dying man, the coming wake. One of the guests, to console Mrs. Murray, bids her look forward to eternal re-union with her husband in Heaven. The would-be comforter shrinks appalled at the answer of the wife of the moribund: "Don't talk of it; 'twould be no consolation to be. I'll be glad and thankful only for an eternity free from the sight or knowledge of John Murray."

Poor John had not been a bad husband, but his wife was of a lively disposition, and his views of life were gloomy. When, however, he has breathed his last, and some member of the company offers to help her in performing the last offices, Mrs. Murray stops her. "No one will lay a hand on him but me," she said, with decision.

The book is a striking one, and leaves upon the mind a great impression of truthful observation.

LORD REAY AND THE LONDON SCHOOL BOARD.

DEMAND FOR HIGHER GRADE SCHOOLS.

LORD REAY, as chairman of the London School Board, on October 4, delivered his annual address as the first business, on the reassembling of the Board after the holidays. The address, which was long enough to fill a page of "The Globe," dealt chiefly with the Education Act of this year, and with the proposals of the Government relating to science and art grants. He complained that some of these proposals were distinctly retrograde steps. In dealing with the minute of April 6th on higher elementary schools, he said: "The Board of Education had a surprise in store for us which was by no means agreeable. They were ready to entertain a proposal for the conversion of the schools of science of the Board into higher elementary schools, and, in localities where additional schools of science might so far as educational reasons are concerned, be recognised, the Board of Education would consider an application for the recognition of a higher elementary school. The School Board have only four such schools for boys. They are quite unsuitable for girls. As far as London is concerned, the results of the minute would be to get rid of the science schools and to substitute for them another form of science school. And, further, only such localities as might require schoools of science would be allowed the luxury of a higher elementary school. Why—if a locality requires a school of science—it should obtain a school which is not a school of science it is hard to understand. The explanation is probably to be found in the words "so far as educational reasons are concerned." This may be interpreted, on educational grounds a school of science ought to be granted but on financial grounds you must be satisfied with a higher elementary—or, rather, an inferior science—school; and as for localities which do not require a science school, they are not to obtain the type of the higher elementary school which they do require. The decision of the Board of Education seals the fate of higher grade schools, which never were intended to be schools of science, as far as the grant to higher elementary schools is concerned, and is a complete reversal of the policy of the Education Department."

He compared the Government's treatment of these schools in England with the greater facilities given in Scotland, and contended that these schools in England should receive State aid on a liberal scale. They are the natural outcome of primary education in its elementary stages. They are intended for the same classes for whom the elementary schools are opened. They are not intended for those scholars who ought to attend secondary schools and whose elementary education will be differentiated from that which is provided for those who can only attend elementary schools, supplemented by special or technical education in evening schools when they are at work. He went on to observe that a peculiar feature of our present educational regime is the inordinate fear that we may have more schools than are required, and to contend that England is not over-supplied with schools. He also contended that anyone having only a superficial knowledge of the existing state of things knows that it is not competition which is the main evil, but the inadequacy and want of co-ordination of our educational resources and the necessity for improving existing schools and adding to their number. Not satisfied with this tender care of vested interests, the Board of Education set to work to impair the efficiency of the higher grade schools, schools which had earned the confidence of the public, which undoubtedly were established to meet a very urgent want and which all educationists had approved. The policy of restricting educational effort, which seems to find favour with the Board of Education is he added in striking contrast with the policy of the Scotch Education Department. It is unique. All over Europe, in our colonies, in our Indian Empire, in Japan, Governments are taking steps to create increased opportunities for education. Education has its Little Englanders—absorbed in petty squabbles between board and voluntary schools—contemplating with equanimity this display of foreign energy. For Imperial defence the Board of Education is as important as the Admiralty and the War Office. Education is a great Imperial interest. Sooner or later this will be recognised. When the Board of Education was called into existence there was a general expectation that our educational administration would be consolidated and simplified. The expectation has not been realised, and there is greater confusion than before.

At the conclusion of Lord Reay's speech the Hon. Lyulph Stanley regretted that the rules of the Board prevented him from more than formally moving that the address be entered upon the minutes, and this was agreed to.

ANOTHER ROMANCE OF THE PEERAGE.

DEATH OF LORD FAIRFAX IN AMERICA.

JOHN CONTEE FAIRFAX, peer of Scotland, eleventh Baron Fairfax of Cameron, one of whose ancestors was Commander-in-Chief of the Parliamentary forces at the Battle of Marston Moor, while another married the Hon. Miss Colepepper, and founded an American family in Virginia, died on Friday at his plantation, Northamton, Prince George county, Maryland (reports the New York correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph"). Probably no man ever bore his title with less ostentation, for neither he nor his elder brother, from whom he inherited the peerage, would ever take measures to have it confirmed. Albert Kirby Fairfax, to whom the barony now descends, is a clerk in a New York banking house, Messrs. Brown Brothers and Co.

The late peer lived the life of a gentleman farmer in the South. The only title by which he was known was that of doctor, which he obtained as a graduate of the Medical School of the University of Pennsylvania. When he was a lad his family left Virginia and moved to the heights of Georgetown, where he received his first education. He graduated from Princeton, and later became a doctor of medicine and rejoined his mother at Washington. When the War of the Rebellion began his family, as Southern sympathisers, found matters so disagreeable for them that they moved to a point near Bellsville, in Maryland. Thenceforth Dr. Fairfax, who had married the daughter of Colonel Kirby, of the United States Army, resided on the lands and modest fortune which descended to him. He inherited the title in 1869 upon the death of his brother Charles, a sturdy Democrat, who lived for many years at San Francisco. The Northampton Plantation consists of about 700 acres and a house over 150 years old. The title, although the late peer never formally assumed it, was officially recognised by the Court of Great Britain, and frequently letters arrived at Northampton bearing official seals, inviting Baron Fairfax of Cameron to Court functions.

Lord Fairfax, who was seventy years old, leaves six children. His sons, Albert Kirby and Charles Edmund, and one of his daughters, Mary Cecilia, live in this city; another daughter, Josephine, now Mrs. Tunstall Smith, lives at Baltimore; two others, Caroline Snowden Fairfax and Frances Marvin Fairfax, reside at the old mansion. Mrs. Burton Harrison, the novelist, and her brother, Mr. Clarence Carr, a lawyer, of this city, are cousins of the Fairfaxes. Lord Fairfax's death is believed to be indirectly due to a bad fall he received some years ago while driving a fractious horse, which came down and injured his spine, the after-effects of which sometimes caused him much pain.

The settlement of the Fairfax family in the United States dates from the time of the sixth Baron, although several members had previously gone to reside in the great land of the West. Thomas Lord Fairfax, who was born in 1692, inherited from his mother, who was a daughter of Thomas Lord Colepepper, among other landed property, a huge tract of land in Virginia, between the Potomac and Rappahannock rivers, the extent of which was estimated at nearly six million acres. About the year 1739 he paid a visit to America, then a British Colony, and was so struck by the beauty of his estate in Virginia that he made up his mind to settle in the country. He gave up his English estates to his only brother, Robert, who succeeded him as seventh Baron, though not until 1782, when the sixth Baron died at the patriarchal age of ninety. On the demise of Robert Baron Fairfax, the title went to a distant kinsman, the Rev. Bryan Fairfax, who came over to England, and in 1800 had his claim to the dignity confirmed by the House of Lords. This gentleman, however, had no idea of living in the old country, but returned to the States, where he married, in 1757, the daughter of Colonel Jefferson Cary, of Hampton, Virginia. Thomas, the ninth Baron, who succeeded in 1802, had seven children by his third wife, of whom the tenth Lord Fairfax and the peer who has just died, were the eldest. The tenth Baron, who was born in 1829, was Clerk of the Supreme Court of California, and was for a time Speaker of the House of Representatives of the so-called State of Alcaldi. The descendants of the eighth Baron were very numerous,

PURELY PERSONAL.

A PRETTY story was told by Professor Bevan on the authority of the Dean of Windsor at the Congress meetings for lads the other evening. Dr. Eliot was sent for to visit one of the kitchen maids at the Castle whom the doctor had pronounced to be in danger. Her bed-room was in an out-of-the-way part of the building, approached by many flights of stairs. He found the young girl pale and ill, but still bright and cheery. "I have had a visit from Her Majesty,' she whispered to him. "She was so kind. She said to me: 'My dear, I hope you are better. I wished to come and see you, but I am eighty-one years of age, and I had to stop and rest many times by sitting on the stairs.' Wasn't that kind, sir?"

The account of Princess Henry of Battenberg's visit to the Wynnstay colliery (writes a Edinburgh correspondent), and of the Duchess of York's unsatisfied longing to explore a coal mine, reminds me of an occasion upon which the Princess of Wales also manifested a keen desire to tempt Providence by a feat of hardihood. Her Royal Highness and the Prince were guests of Lord and Lady Rosebery at Dalmeny at the time. One afternoon the entire party started out to inspect the Forth Bridge, then in process of erection. There is to this day the steepest and most dangerous of roadways leading down from Dalmeny to the foot of the bridge, and, at that time of chaos, the danger was a hundred times more pronounced. The Princess of Wales (like her hostess, a charming figure in white that warm summer day) informed the late Lady Rosebery of her intention to cross a temporary bridge thrown precariously across the roadway. Lady Rosebery looking serious, appealed to the future Premier, who, finding his eloquence useless, in turn referred the adventurous lady to her lord and master. The Prince smilingly forbade the exploit, but the Princess remained firm, declaring emphatically, "I will go down that incline!" And like all good daughters of Eve, she carried her point!

Major Macrae Gilstrap, who is in command of the Third Battalion Royal Highlanders, forming the Queen's guard of honour at Balmoral, is one of the most fortunate of men. Good-looking, every inch a soldier, a favourite with Her Majesty, he is also reputed one of the richest men in Scotland. In 1897 he was said to have just come into a fortune of £2,000,000, and about that time he purchased Colonel Campbell's estate of Ballimore, in Argyllshire. Major and Mrs. Macrae Gilstrap are exceedingly popular, and have one of the prettiest groups of children to be found—bright little persons, combining the uncommon charms of dark eyes and fair hair.

Everyone knows Miss Balfour is devoted to her brother, and, in order that nothing may distract him from his political work, manages most of his affairs, but few know to what an extent she carries her solicitude. Not only does she superintend the household arrangements, but she also takes in hand many matters which men as a rule make their own particular care. Let the hall door require re-varnishing, the chimney repairing, or the roof re-tiling, it is Miss Balfour who sees the defect, and gives the necessary orders. At the present moment alterations are being made in the interior of 10 Downing Street; when Mr. Balfour comes back he will be surprised to see the change. Miss Balfour buys the carriages and buys the horses, and she is an excellent judge of both. She will examine a horse's hoofs or teeth with the best of experts, and rarely it is she makes a mistake. As an instance of her care for her brother some time ago she had a special brougham made to meet his requirements, attending to the details herself. Now, when Miss Balfore desires to go out for a drive and there is the possibility of her brother wanting the conveyance later on she orders out, not as is usual with the ladies of a family, the best carriage and the first coachman, but the second carriage and the second coachman, leaving the former at home.

So much interest attaches to Mr. Winston Churchill and his political doings just now that I venture to give some impressions of him that I have received from a lady correspondent who heard him speak just after he came home from the front. They are naive and particularly feminine. "Mr. Churchill," she says, "has not a good voice, and is not reposeful! I think he takes hold of his coat as a restraint. He commences his sentences with a slight hesitation, then violently shakes his arms as though he were shaking a sack. The action reminded me of a smart "fournisseur," with a couple of dexterous turns unrolling some rich fabric, and letting the folds fall gracefully to the ground for the delectation of an aristocratic costumer. He is quite delightful and so clever!"

Here is a little incident, which, trifling as it may be, serves to illustrate what a small place the world is after all. J. S. Clouston, the talented son of a talented father—Dr. Clouston's reputation as a lunacy expert, and as the author of "A Lunatic at Large" and "Department for Dukes" needs no bush—was a schoolmate of G. M. Brown's. After leaving school Clouston took to literature, and his first work, an adventure story for boys, was submitted to Messrs. Nelson. Clouston, I may say, had completely lost sight of his old schoolfellow, and had no idea of his connection with the publishing firm. His pleasure, therefore, at receiving in due course a letter accepting his book, was much enhanced by the fact that the letter was signed G. M. Brown, and contained a friendly reference to the school days of the publisher and the author. The acquaintanceship thus renewed has continued with the happiest results.

Mr. Victor Cavendish, the Duke of Devonshire's heir, was returned unopposed at the election of 1895, but he delivered speeches during the campaign throughout his constituency—Western Derbyshire. A certain regular contributor of "M.A.P." reported his speech at a small town close to Dovedale and as he spoke to the gathering in the Market Place from a carriage, had to be content to rest his note-book on the wheel and suffer a martyrdom of wrist-ache. He was glad when the speech came to an end, but questions were then invited. A representative of the Teachers' Union thereupon handed up a large number of lengthy queries written on foolscap, bearing on the subject of education. It could plainly be seen that they staggered Mr. Cavendish.

After studying them intently for a few minutes, he suggested that he should send written replies to the querist. Then a wag from the opposite camp cried out "Ah! you'll have to ask your uncle, eh?" Mr. Cavendish, still with his mind fixed on the questions, did not catch the remark, and asked for it to be repeated. "You'll ask uncle!" again cried the wag. "Oh—oh, yes; he'll know all about it!" was Mr. Cavendish's reply, given in a manner which suggested absentmindedness. The crowd roared with laughter, and then it dawned on Mr. Cavendish that he had made a mistake at the expense of the Duke of Devonshire, Lord President of the Council, High Priest of Education in this kingdom. He blushed—fancy an M. P. blushing—to the roots of his hair, and—sat down!

Dr. Doyle is the guest of Colonel Cranston, of the Queen's Edinburghs, who is the principal partner in a large drapery and house-furnishing business, and adds the City Treasurership to his other duties. Colonel Cranston, good business man, keen politician, faithful citizen, is above all, filled with the warrior spirit, and if report speaks truly, was as anxious to proceed to the seat of war as Conan Doyle himself. His relatives share his martial feelings, and he and they must forgive me for retelling in all good nature a story that has seen service in Edinburgh. According to this tale a commercial traveller one morning went in the big shop and asked for Mr. Cranston. "Colonel Cranston," said the shopwalker icily, "is out." "Very well, can I see Mr. Cranston, junior?" (a son-in-law of Mr. Moss of the Hippodrome, by-the-way). "Captain Cranston is also out," was the equally stiff rejoinder. "Well, then," said the important man of commerce, "Mr. M—" (a near relative) "will do." "Trooper M—is also out, I regret to say; who shall I say called?" "Oh, just say, Lord Wolseley looked in for a moment," said the bagman.

Sir Edward Lee writes: "Here is an incident showing the kind and genial affability of Lord Roberts, who, some two or three years ago, having occasion to see me, called at my offices in Waterloo Road, at a moment when I chanced to be away. His lordship addressed my confidential representative, who was in charge, requesting him to deliver a other important message to me immediately on my return.

Sir Henry H. Howorth, whose retirement from the representation of Salford will be much regretted by many quite irrespective of politics, is a man of many parts and much appreciated in literary and scientific circles. Notwithstanding the gravity of his features and the weight of his learning, Sir Henry keenly relishes a jest, and is often at his best in stories or sayings that tell against himself. Since the retirement of Viscount Dillon from the presidency of the Royal Archæological Institute, Sir Henry has occupied that position, has proved the life and soul of the annual summer meetings, and is ever ready to discourse on almost any subject, grave or gay.

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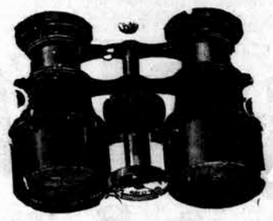

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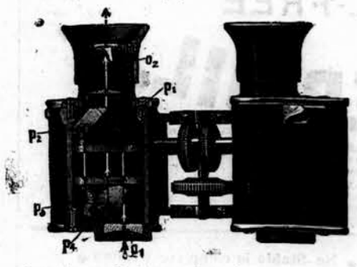

The Rays of light passing through the objective O, in the direction represented by the arrows, strike the faces p1 and p2 of the upper prism, and are bent by each face through angles of 900 to their previous course. They then strike the lower prism, the faces of which are at right angles to one another and also to those of the upper prism (compare Fig. 4a).

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